"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications to-day for this city and neighborhood are showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather, southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,353 NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, $1.00¼; cash corn, 33¾c; cash cotton, 8c.

FOREIGN.—The whole Indian frontier is aroused to rebellion, according to a dispatch from India. The Afridis, who defended the Khyber Pass for the British during the Afghan war, are in revolt, and are said to be marching upon Jamrud 10,000 strong. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Dublin yesterday. A court-martial has been ordered to try two of the seamen under arrest on the British battleship Royal Sovereign.—Page 5.

Page 1.

At the convention of the American Bankers' Association held yesterday in Detroit Controller of the Currency Eckels spoke on commercial banking and the National credit.

An emergency hospital car for use on the Long Island Railroad will be completed within a day or two. It will have twenty-four cots and an operating room, and will be 60 feet long.

Cash wheat crossed the dollar mark yesterday, the highest quotation being $1.00¼. Chicago's bull market is said to have great influence abroad. The September option touched 94⅝ cents and December 94 cents.

John Ditmar, a deaf mute of Brooklyn, who had spilled paris green on his clothing, was seized by a vigilant policeman on suspicion of suicide and, being unable to talk, was subjected to the action of an emetic and a stomach pump before he could explain.

Seth Low will reply definitely Tuesday to the Citizens' Union's offer to nominate him for Mayor of New York. Leaders of the Union expect a favorable reply, and reject Republican overtures for a conference to agree upon a candidate of all anti-Tammany forces.

Page 2.

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee created by the recent sound-money conference at Indianapolis held a protracted session yesterday at Yaddo, the county seat of Spencer Trask at Saratoga.

The injunction obtained by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company against the United Mine Workers of America, Patrick Dolan, William Warner, and others, has been made permanent by a decision of the Pittsburg court. The court ordered a similar decree to be drawn in the case against the Bunola miners.

Page 3.

The National lawn tennis tournament opened at the Newport Casino yesterday. The Americans won from the Englishmen in the doubles.

Much money was won on Talisman and Junior in the races at Brighton Beach yesterday. Nay Nay was practically left at the post in the first race.

The Canadian yacht Glencairn II. defeated the Momo for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Cup near Montreal yesterday. The cup will stay in Canada another year.

The special regatta of the American Yacht Club was sailed on the Sound yesterday. The races were interesting, but a squall and shifting wind interfered somewhat with the sport.

Page 5.

But few protests were filed with the Assessors of Westchester towns yesterday.

La Lucha demands the dismissal of the Bishop of Havana for his failure to order appropriate funeral ceremonies in memory of Premier Canovas del Castillo.

Minister De Lome and representatives of the Spanish Consular Service, Army, and Navy, attended the requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Señor Canovas at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, yesterday. A telegram of sympathy was received from Secretary Sherman.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners called on President Barker of the local commission yesterday and demanded to see the local assessment books. There was rather a stormy interview. Mr. Barker declined to submit the books in the absence of his colleagues, and the State Commissioners agreed to return Aug. 31.

A bomb exploded near the Vizierate in Constantinople, killing a man and wounding several other persons. A bomb was thrown at Police Headquarters, which failed to explode, and an Armenian was arrested with a bundle of explosives near the Imperial Ottoman Bank. The Sultan is closely guarded, and it is reported that a similar outrage was attempted within the precincts of the palace.

Page 8.

The New York, Elmsford and White Plains trolley road, which was planned to connect the Hudson River and the Long Island Sound, has been reorganized and the enterprise is to be pushed to a completion.

Death of William Steinway.

William Steinway, who was the head of the house, which, after the death of the founder had become a corporation, died Nov. 30, 1896. He left the business, still known as Steinway & Sons, in the charge of his sons. Nahum Stetson was Secretary, Charles F. Tretbar Treasurer, and Charles H. and Frederick T. Steinway, the Secretary and Henry Zeigler were the surviving Directors. The capital of the corporation was then stated at $2,000,000.

The name of Steinway is known throughout the world in connection with music and musical instruments of the highest class. It is an assurance of excellence and success. In New York it is identified with numberless great enterprises, with the development of the city in every department of its life, artistic, material, moral, and political.

Page 9.

Steamer Queen arrived at Victoria, B. C., and, according to Purser Carroll, few of the 1,500 men in camp at Skagway and Dyea will get over the pass this Winter. Packer from Portland lost eight horses and packs by failing down a cliff.

Page 10.

The National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America was organized at Manhattan Beach yesterday with eighty members.

A long stride in the direction of reform was taken at Coney Island yesterday. Five objectionable shows were stopped and several arrests were made.

A tornado struck a half mile east of Valley Stream, L. I., yesterday. It uprooted trees, blew a horse and cow into the air, and almost totally wrecked a hotel.

District Attorney Olcott and other officials yesterday went to the cottage at Woodside where Guldensuppe is said to have been murdered, and found two bullets imbedded in the woodwork.

The first of the series of auction sales arranged by the Wool Exchange of New York was held yesterday. Many buyers were present from various parts of the country, and the sale is regarded as a success.

William Couper, the American sculptor, returned from Italy yesterday, and was assessed $222.20 by the Customs Inspectors on personal effects. He was unable to pay the amount, but a way was found out of the difficulty.

The Small Parks Committee and the Tree Planting Association have taken up the project of establishing small parks on Long Acre, and have petitioned the Mayor to force the work through. A resolution to have the parks laid out will be presented to the next meeting of the Board of Street Improvement.

Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission was again under examination yesterday before the special Commissioners appointed by the Appellate Court. He gave many details of the proposed underground road, and said it was expected to run express trains at thirty-five miles an hour and local trains on forty-five seconds' headway.

Albert V. Sugden, who was arrested Tuesday for looting the house of R. T. Wilson, his former employer, was remanded in the Centre Street Court for examination today. Handsome jewelry, as yet unclaimed, was found yesterday in his room, in Brooklyn. He denies that he wrote scurrilous letters defaming Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Wilson said he was satisfied that in that regard he was speaking the truth.

President King of the Merchants' Association, just returned from a trip to the South, reported yesterday that he found the Southeastern Passenger Association ready to listen to his arguments and apparently willing to meet the merchants of New York in their efforts to boom trade. The association has received new and important additions to its membership list.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Baseball.—Page 8.

STEINWAY & SONS' DEAL

Report that the Piano Firm Has Sold Out to a Syndicate of English Capitalists.

$6,000,000 THE SUM NAMED

It Is Said that Efforts Have Been Made to Purchase the Business Ever Since the Death of William Steinway.

It was reported last night that the present members of the piano manufacturing firm of Steinway & Sons had consummated a deal whereby the extensive business of the concern passes into the hands of an English syndicate. The price paid was $6,000,000. For some time after the death of William Steinway a report of the sale of the property to an English syndicate was circulated. This rumor, however, was refuted by members of the firm, who denied that the concern contemplated the disposal of the plant.

Persons in a position to know have from time to time, however, made statements to the effect that a deal between the Steinway Company and an organization of London capitalists was among the possibilities.

It was said last night that this deal has really been under consideration ever since the death of the elder Steinway. Agents of London capitalists have made frequent examinations of the company's plant and have industriously applied themselves to the task of ascertaining all of the inside details of the business.

Other makers have been questioned upon matters pertaining to the piano business in this country, but more particularly with reference to the status of the Steinway people in the trade and the prospects and possibilities of the company. For a long time this was only been a question of price.

The Steinway people fixed upon $6,000,000 at the outset as their selling figure, and they have simply waited for the syndicate to make up its mind to give that amount.

The first offer made was $5,000,000, and they have gradually increased that figure until they finally concluded yesterday to give the price asked. It is believed the quickening of the business pulse all along the line caused the deal to be closed.

House Founded in 1853.

The house of Steinway & Sons was founded in this city in 1853, and began business in Varick Street. The head of it was Henry Steinway, who came from Seesen, near Brunswick, Germany, in 1850. He was a skilled piano maker, having served an apprenticeship in the trade. His partners were his three sons, Charles and William Steinway and Henry Steinway, Jr.

The reputation of the firm was quickly established and brought wealth and growth so fast that in 1859 the construction of a piano factory, considered tremendous in those days, was begun. This was the establishment in Fourth Avenue so well remembered by all old New Yorkers.

In March, 1859, Charles and Henry Steinway Jr., died and their brother Theodore came over from Brunswick, where he had built a lucrative and extensive business for himself, and took a place in the firm.

Great Works at Steinway.

Steinway Hall, in Fourteenth Street, was built by the firm in 1866. The great works at Long Island City were begun in 1872. The firm had in 1871 bought 400 acres of land near Astoria, fronting half a mile along East River. There the settlement of Steinway was built, with its comfortable accommodations for hundreds of working people and the public school building with room for 1,000 children. In 1877 the great Steinway factory building was put up there, and others grew up later.

Value of Properties.

In 1896 the real property of the firm of Steinway & Sons was assessed for taxation at $3,000,000 and the capital stock and surplus at $2,250,000.

The buildings containing the general warehouse and salesrooms and Steinway Hall, were valued at $170,000, the piano factory on Park Avenue at $181,000, the factories near Astoria, Long Island City, at $445,000, and the employes' houses there at $68,350.

The factory in Hamburg was valued at $225,000, that in London at $260,000 and the salesrooms in this country outside of New York were estimated to be worth $250,000.

Death of William Steinway.

William Steinway, who was the head of the house, which, after the death of the founder had become a corporation, died Nov. 30, 1896. He left the business, still known as Steinway & Sons, in the charge of his sons. Nahum Stetson was Secretary, Charles F. Tretbar Treasurer, and Charles H. and Frederick T. Steinway, the Secretary and Henry Zeigler were the surviving Directors. The capital of the corporation was then stated at $2,000,000.

The name of Steinway is known throughout the world in connection with music and musical instruments of the highest class. It is an assurance of excellence and success. In New York it is identified with numberless great enterprises, with the development of the city in every department of its life, artistic, material, moral, and political.

RUDYARD KIPLING A FATHER.

The Author Telegraphs to Brattleborough that a Son Has Been Born.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., Aug. 18.—Rudyard Kipling cabled to-day to relatives in Brattleborough, that his wife has given birth to a son and that both mother and child are doing well. Mrs. Kipling was a Miss Balestier of Brattleborough.

CHARITY FUNDS SQUANDERED.

Money Sent to Jerusalem for American Jews Misappropriated by Natives.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 18.—A letter was received here to-day by J. S. Koenigsberg, Secretary of a Jewish Society of Denver, giving an account of gross misappropriation of money sent by American Jewish societies to Jerusalem for the relief of their fellow countrymen there. The letter is from American Consul Edwin W. Wallace, at Jerusalem, in response to inquiries.

It says that the rumors of irregularities are true, and contains facts to show that instead of being used to aid indigent American Jews who have gone to the Holy Land to spend their last days, the funds are squandered by the native Jews, who live in luxury.

A revolt against this state of affairs about a year ago resulted in the formation of an American Jewish colony in Jerusalem presided over by Rabbi Joshua Distin. The distribution of funds from America has been and is still mainly under the supervision of Rabbi Samuel Salant, chief Rabbi of the Ashkenazim, and a powerful man in Jewish affairs. The revolt of the Americans was a thing unheard of before, and the house of Rabbi Distin was at one time surrounded by a mob organized in the synagogue presided over by Rabbi Salant. Rabbi Distin asked and received protection of the American Consul.

FUGITIVE DIES OF STARVATION.

Ex-Sheriff of Monticello in Hiding Four Days to Escape Arrest.

MONTICELLO, Ga., Aug. 18.—Ex-Sheriff H. W. Phillips, against whom a warrant was issued charging him with the murder of A. L. Roby, whom he stabbed at a barbecue last Friday, and who died the following day, was found yesterday unconscious in a grove of pines about a half mile away from his home.

He had been in hiding since the day of the affray and was without food all that time. He died half an hour after he was found.

DITMAR AND A STOMACH PUMP.

Extraordinary Experience of a Brooklyn Deaf Mute Who Forgot to Brush His Clothes.

An entirely innocent use of paris green and his inability to speak caused John Ditmar, a deaf mute of 235 North Tenth Street, Brooklyn, a bad, surprising, and demoralizing quarter of an hour yesterday, and resulted in the innermost recesses of his nature being searched with a stomach pump engineered by an enthusiastic surgeon and directed by a philanthropic policeman.

Ditmar had been using paris green to destroy insects on his premises. When he went on the street he forgot to brush his clothes. As he was walking on Bedford Avenue, Policeman O'Connor saw the poison sprinkled on the man's waistcoat and coat and suspected suicide. He seized Ditmar by the collar and pointed to the greenish dust.

The astonished Ditmar began to work his fingers to spell "bugs." O'Connor accepted this demonstration as an incipient convulsion, and proceeded to rush his captive to the station. Ditmar wiggled his fingers faster and faster, and hung back as best he could. He also waved his hands about and made grand hailing signs of distress to the general public as he did his involuntary canter.

When they reached the station Ditmar was scared half to death. He was working both hands and his face and rolling his eyes. This looked like more convulsions, and a hurry call was sent for an ambulance. Dr. Reidel of the Eastern District Hospital responded on the run. He went right at Ditmar, who was more indignant than ever when he found an emetic forced down his throat, and became frantic when he was jerked on his back by a squad of policemen and a stomach pump was introduced into his system and operated at double pressure. He fought manfully for his life, but in vain.

He could not understand what was being done to him or why it was being done for. The surgeon pumped and the emetic attended to business faithfully and Ditmar at last resigned himself to the new method of assassination. They got about everything else except poison out of him. He lay back exhausted, but continued to wiggle feeble protests on his fingers.

Doorman Tighe, who had crowded into the group to watch the performance, suddenly recognized the sign language and shouted:

"Stop the pump!"

As the surgeon paused Ditmar, feeling some cessation of the process of depletion, sat up and spelled faster. Then somebody who could read his fingers interpreted. He was begging to be spared.

The surgeon packed up his instruments and left disgusted. He was not, however, so much disgusted as was Ditmar. In fact the feeling of disgust was the only thing Ditmar had inside of him at that time. The police gave him a strong stimulant, but he said things on his fingers to O'Connor which it is as well that that officer could not comprehend.

ARRESTED TWENTY-TWO TIMES.

Samuel Alper of Chicago Persecuted by a Woman He Dispossessed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Samuel Alper of 172 West Fifteenth Street has been arrested twenty-two times on warrants, all sworn out in two months, Alper says, by Stella Foster, alias Estelle Green. When Alper was arraigned yesterday before Justice Le Buy, on charges of assault, the prosecuting witness was not in court.

Alper refused to pay the Justice's fees of $4 for new bonds, and was sent to jail. The woman rented rooms from him, and he got rid of her. Since then she has brought suit and had him arrested so often that he has done little else than give bonds and appear in court.

YOUNG NEW JERSEY HERO.

Twelve-Year-Old Frank Blue Rescues a Little Girl from Drowning.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 18.—While Jeremiah Hennessey's twelve-year old daughter Julia was playing around the race way near the Raritan River this afternoon a board slipped from under her and she went down into the deep water.

Frank Blue, aged twelve, was attracted by the screams of Julia's companions, who were badly frightened, and he sprang from the race way bridge into the water and seizing the girl swam with her to the shore. With considerable effort he landed the girl, who became unconscious when she was helped up on the bank. Many persons who witnessed the rescue from the windows of nearby factories loudly praised the boy's heroism.

KENTUCKY ELOPERS THWARTED.

Overtaken by the Girl's Father on a Bicycle and Turned Back.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.—Thomas Gardner, aged twenty, and Rosa Hughes, who is just eighteen, spent several hours yesterday in trying to get married, but the girl's stern father, mounted on a bicycle, overhauled them. They first went to Jeffersonville, but hearing of Mr. Hughes's presence, got in a carriage and drove to New Albany.

The father pedaled up Main Street to the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge and rode across the river on the bridge, reaching the Indiana side ahead of the ferryboat and the eloping couple. He told them to turn around and come back. Gardner says he will try it again the first opportunity, and will puncture the old man's tires before he starts.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL CAR.

Long Island Railroad Now Completing One—Has Twenty-four Cots and an Operating Room.

Within a day or two an emergency hospital car will be added to the rolling stock of the Long Island Railroad. It is now receiving the finishing touches in the company's shops at Morris Park, L. I. The car will be stationed at Long Island City, and will be kept in readiness for use at all times.

It is 60 feet long and has doors at both ends and on either side. About one-third of the car will be used as an operating room and the remainder will be occupied by twenty-four cots. The car was built for serious accidents, and will not be run out except when more than one person is injured. Dr. J. Frank Valentine, the Surgeon in Chief of the railroad, will be in charge of the car whenever necessary, and will be assisted by a corps of surgeons.

JAMAICA BAY WATER SPOUTS.

Three Were Visible Within a Few Minutes of Each Other.

There were three distinct water spouts visible within a few minutes of each other in Jamaica Bay yesterday. The one which formed near the steamboat bay was the largest. The others confined themselves to the bay.

The first one had its origin in the ocean and swept landward toward the inlet but did not reach it. The water from the ocean was carried in a pillar across Rockaway Point and then continued across the bay and the swamp lands, sucking water from the bay. This went to pieces a short distance from the railroad trestle.

The second spout was more pretentious than the first, but not of such great proportions as the third, which formed somewhere near Canarsie or in the channel between the inlet and Canarsie, and swept around toward Rockaway Beach. This broke up near Hammels. A few minutes later came the formation of the spout at the landing and the sweep up the bay. The spout took nearly all of the water out of the channel, and toward the last there was a space between the pillars and the water which was rushing up behind it to take the place of the water sucked into the air. This was the spout breaking near Bayswater.

There was a train on the trestle at the time the spout passed over the trestle. The train was less than a quarter of a mile away. The spout was witnessed by the engineer and firemen, and the engineer brought his train to a standstill before venturing to cross the part of the trestle where the spout crossed.

CASH WHEAT ONE DOLLAR

Chicago's Bull Market Has Great Influence Abroad—Large Acceptances by Germany.

SITUATION IN NORTHWEST

September Touches 94 5-8, While December Option Reaches 94, with Active Trading and Much "Switching"—Other Grain Strong in Sympathy.

Dollar wheat was no goal yesterday. The staple passed this line of value. No. 1 Northern's cash price reached $1.00¼ in a bull market that culminated in the recording of the highest price of the season—94⅝ cents—for September contract wheat, and 94 cents for the December option. These futures made net gains in the day's trading on the Produce Exchange of 4½ cents and 5 cents, respectively.

December wheat made the greatest gain, because of "switching"—selling September to buy December, the latter affording most attraction to speculators. The prior record prices for the contract wheats were touched Monday, when they were: September, 92¼ cents and December 90⅞ cents, so that September's new record beats the old one by 2⅜ cents and December, that of Aug. 16, by 3⅜ cents. Compared with a month ago the gains are prodigious. No. 1 Northern was 84⅜ cents; September wheat, high, 76⅞ cents, and December, high, 78⅛ cents. Last year, at the corresponding date, No. 1 Northern was 65 cents.

The market opened strong and the advances were swift. Chicago set the pace with its soaring, uncurbed bull market, which, traders maintain, has more influence on London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Paris, and Mannheim than these marts have at present on New York. The keynote of the advances was acceptances on a large scale by Germany. The Paris mart was closed for a holiday. Cables from the other European centres were favorable to higher quotations. There was no cash demand—there is little cash wheat to sell here.

The Northwest situation was gone over anew as a bull factor. It had no influence, because what there is of truth in the stories of light crops or ruin wrought by rain, wind, and frost had either been discounted or proved false. The sum of all crop weather news received yesterday was that it was favorable to the harvesting of Spring wheat and for the development of the corn crops.

September wheat closed on Tuesday at 90c. It opened yesterday to sharp and aggressive trading at 91⅜c, and reached in half an hour 91⅝c. Profit taking on a large scale, with "switching" mainly for foreign interest, lowered the quotation to 91¼c low, for a few minutes, but covering by shorts had at noon forced the price to 92⅜c, one-eighth of a cent less than the record price of Monday. There was at 12:30 o'clock a reaction to 91⅜c, when the quotation began to climb. In the last half hour of trading bid were made by quarters and even halves of a cent, and the standing record was reached. A slight reaction in the last quarter of an hour put September at the closing price, 94¼c, but on the curb it recovered to "top notch," 94⅝c, with a firm and strong element in dealings.

December wheat's course was: Closed on Tuesday 88⅞c, opened 90c, high 94c, low 90c, closed 93⅞c.

Corn showed substantial increase in sympathy with the chief cereal. Closing at 32⅝c on Tuesday, September opened at 33c, the low quotation, went to 33⅜c, and closed at 33½c, a net gain of ⅝c. December range was: Closed on Tuesday 35c, opened and low 35⅛c, high and close, 35½c, a net gain of ⅜c.

Oats were strong, closing at 22½c for the September option, a net gain of ⅜c.

WHEAT AT 88 1-2 IN CHICAGO.

Advance of 4 3-4 Points Made Over the Day Before.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—September wheat today sold at the highest point reached since 1891, and closed, amid great excitement, at 88½c—an advance of 4¾c since yesterday. Corn advanced ⅝c and oats ¼c. Provisions closed at advances ranging from 2½c for lard to 30c for pork.

In wheat traders were treated to a surprise at the outset by the action of the Liverpool market, which, before the local opening even, showed an advance. New York also reported numerous acceptances of last night's cabled offers. September advanced to 85¾c before realizing was sufficient to send the price down again. Then for some time the market lingered around 85⅛@85¼c.

Chicago receipts were 133 cars, and 203,000 bushels were inspected out of store. Minneapolis and Duluth got 174 carloads, compared with 231 a week ago and 345 the corresponding day last year. The primary markets in the West received a total of 843,000 bushel, compared with 657,000 bushels on the like day of 1896. Exports from Atlantic seaboard were equal in wheat and flour to 665,000 bushels.

The sensation of the day was the great advance in Paris quotations. The August delivery is equal to 6¼c per bushel higher than it closed Saturday last. December-February term was quoted 1f., or the equivalent of 19c per bushel higher. The effect on the market was felt immediately and the price jumped to 86c in a very few minutes.

Even at that price little or no wheat was offered for sale, and the market advanced with extreme rapidity. The close was wild, 88⅝c being offered for September, while December was practically on an even plane with it, but was bringing 88⅞c at the end.

WHEAT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Advance in Prices That May Cause Business Failures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—To-day in the wheat pit there was one of the biggest booms ever known in San Francisco. There was a sharp and big advance that "hit hard" a good many of the bears.

Though no failures were announced today, it is expected that several firms will go under to-morrow. December futures opened at $1.53⅞.

The upward movement was steady all day. December closed firm at $1.56⅛. May opened at $1.53¾, and sold freely, closing at $1.55⅝.

Silver's Lowest Record.

Silver made a new record price—of lowest value—yesterday. Commercial bars were quoted at 51¾ cents an ounce, and assay bars at 51⅞ cents, making the bullion value of a standard dollar 40.13 cents. Bullion dealers said that it was a question of supply and demand, and that there would soon be another record price.

DIED AFTER FASTING 55 DAYS.

Kentucky Woman Refused Food After Her Husband Left Her.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 18.—After having fasted fifty-five days, Mrs. Lena Collinsworth of Powell's Valley, near here, died last night of starvation. Mrs. Collinsworth's husband deserted her about two months ago, and she then declared she would not eat anything until he returned.

She kept her rash promise, and nothing passed her lips but water for fifty-five days. Her husband heard of her death this morning and went to Powell's Valley to attend the funeral.

Hyacinths Block Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 18.—The situation here in regard to the floating hyacinths is growing serious. The decayed vegetation blocks the river front, and navigation is greatly impeded. An epidemic of fever is threatened. There is a movement on foot to appeal to the State Board of Health.

MR. LOW'S DEFINITE REPLY

Final and Favorable Decision Expected by Citizens' Union Tuesday.

NO DEAL WITH REPUBLICANS

Chairman Reynolds and Other Leaders Reject Overtures of County Committee—Conference Would Be Treachery to 103,000 Nonpartisan Voters.

The Citizens' Union will hold no conference with the Republican or with any other political organization.

The Citizens' Union will receive from Mr. Low Tuesday, at the meeting of the Executive Committee, a definite reply as to whether he will accept the Union nomination for Mayor of the Greater New York.

Both of these statements were made officially yesterday at the Citizens' Union headquarters. It was added that the Union considered it as certain that the result of the enrollment has completely satisfied Mr. Low that there is a popular demand for his candidacy, and that he will accept the nomination.

Mr. Low was seen yesterday at the President's office in the old Columbia University buildings in Forty-ninth Street. He said he had come to the city to spend a few days looking after the completion of certain work on the new university buildings so that they may be ready for occupancy in October. He was closeted Tuesday and yesterday with contractors, and saw no politicians, and attended to no political matters. He will return to Northeast Harbor to-day.

In reference to the Citizens' Union enrollment, Mr. Low said he could make no statement at this time. When he has decided upon his own course, he said, he will have no hesitation in announcing it.

Union Wants No Conference

The leaders of the Citizens' Union yesterday scorned the suggestion of a conference made by the resolution adopted by the Republican County Committee at its meeting Tuesday night. This proposal, by the way, is exactly in line with the course which Gen. Collis declared, in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES several weeks ago, the Republicans would follow. He said the Republican machine would seek to hold such a conference during its City Convention, and try to unite all forces against Tammany.

This policy the Union leaders disclaim, and say they are not seeking and will not hold any conference with any political party. They say the Union was not organized to defeat Tammany any more than it was organized to defeat the Republican machine, and that it will abide by its fundamental principle of non-partisanship, of the city for the citizens, and not for political factions.

When asked about the Republican overtures for a conference, Secretary Clark said: "We are entirely satisfied with the situation. I have expected just such a resolution from the County Committee. It will not interfere with our course. Our attitude has been to refrain from any conference or dealings whatsoever with the Republican or any other machine; and I do not see any reason why this policy should be changed."

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, said: "It is remarkable and withal gratifying to see the amiability that the Republican County Committee is developing. The disposition of the committee has changed very greatly from what it was last Spring. At that time it thought it good policy to deride our work. I think the resolution, when read between the lines, means that the Republicans will indorse our nomination of Mr. Low. Their recently discovered indecision about the date of their convention, after having followed one decision to issue, is also very promising for Mr. Low's candidacy.

"As to a conference, we should be traitors to Mr. Low and to the 103,000 men who have enrolled with us if we consented to go into any conference with the Republican or any other political organization. We have settled on our candidate, and we will remain faithful to him."

Joseph Larocque, a member of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that a conference is impossible in the nature of things. "If," said he, "we should put any one in nomination as the result of a conference of any kind with any political organization, the effect would be to detach from his support a large proportion of the voters of an opposite political faith who could otherwise be relied upon to sustain him."

Why Collis Proposed Conference.

Gen. Collis said yesterday he offered the resolution because he saw that a union of all the anti-Tammany forces would be necessary to insure success against the Wigwam, and he thought a conference would be the best means of bringing about such a coalition.

"That my views coincided with those of the members of the County Committee," he said, "was shown by the reception and adoption of the resolution. The Republicans desire to unite all the anti-Tammany elements. They do not insist upon having everything their own way. I know the sentiment in the organization is in favor of making liberal concessions in order to effect such an alliance. I think the Citizens' Union should feel the same way about it. We do not insist on naming any particular candidate. All that we want is to meet with the other anti-Tammany organizations, talk over the situation, understand thoroughly the exact condition of affairs, and then agree upon the strongest possible ticket. This seems to me to be entirely reasonable and good policy. It is the only safe policy. We do not wish to exclude Seth Low from consideration. If, after the conference we have proposed, Mr. Low is seen to be the strongest candidate, the man most likely to win, we shall not hesitate to agree to his nomination. After such a conference and agreement, the conventions could go ahead and finish their work and insure the defeat of Tammany."

Instead of debating the overtures for a conference, however, the Citizens' Union yesterday plunged into the practical matter of ascertaining exactly what steps must be taken prior to nomination a full municipal ticket. The Union did not begin the earnest consideration of this part of its programme until the computation of the enrollment showed that more than 100,000 voters of New York wish to cast their ballots for Mr. Low. As the leaders considered that this practically settled the question raised by Mr. Low as to a "popular demand" for his candidacy, they have now addressed themselves to the work of selecting a full municipal ticket, with Mr. Low at its head.

A Low Propaganda by Buttons.

The city has been suddenly flooded with Low buttons. The most common one is small and contains a picture of Mr. Low, surrounded by the words, "For Mayor of Greater New York." These are to be seen everywhere. But some enterprising printer has devised a series of buttons which serves the purpose of a propaganda for Mr. Low's candidacy. The series now consists of five buttons containing the following sentiments in doggerel:

From head to toe,
I'm for Seth Low.

My vote
I bestow
On honest
Seth Low.

All know
Seth Low,
Corruption's
FOE.

Corruption's Foe,
By name Seth Low,
Will bury the Tiger
Under the snow.

You strike the Tiger
A body blow,
When casting your vote for
Mayor Seth Low.

The Citizens' Union says it had nothing to do with getting out these buttons.

WORTH AND QUIGG WILL MEET.

It was announced yesterday at the Republican Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, that the sub-committee of the Greater New York Conference Committee will meet at the headquarters Monday night. This subcommittee has full power to select the time and place for the City Convention which will nominate the Republican candidates for Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council. Its members are Fred S. Gibbs of New York County, Jacob Worth of Kings, H. C. Johnson of Queens, Hugh McRoberts of Richmond, and Lemuel Ely Quigg, Chairman of the Conference Committee, and Sheriff Buttling of Kings, its Secretary ex officio.

Monday night's meeting will be a very interesting affair. It will bring Mr. Quigg and Jacob Worth together for the first time since the unpleasantness between them began. It may even select the date for the City Convention, but this is not altogether probable. It will certainly consider the harmony resolution which was adopted by the Republican County Committee on Tuesday night, in which it was recommended that this sub-committe propose to all other anti-Tammany organizations that they hold their conventions on the same day.

As New York County has the majority vote in the sub-committee the recommendation will doubtless be adopted. It was said by the politicians last night that the Monday night meeting will probably issue an invitation to representatives of all the anti-Tammany organizations to meet with the Republican representatives on some day later in the week to discuss the question of calling all the conventions on the same day. This conference, if it can be brought about, will, it is believed, pave the way for further conferences, and, the Republican managers hope, for a union that will suit them.

THE BROOKLYN POSTMASTERSHIP.

Rumors that W. B. Atterbury Has Decided to Refuse the Place.

The Brooklyn Postmastership is once more in doubt. Up to within a few days ago it was understood that Walter B. Atterbury had accepted the place and that his appointment would be announced early this Fall. But now comes a rumor that Mr. Atterbury has declined the office, believing that if he accepted it he would stand just so much less chance of receiving the county nomination for Register. His friends say he has positively declined the place, but Mr. Atterbury refused to commit himself further than to say:

"I was a candidate for appointment as Surveyor at the suggestion of Major Mack of Ohio, and other close friends of the President. On June 25, the President offered, through Congressman Wilson, to appoint me Commissioner of Immigration. At my request Mr. Wilson went to the President and told him that he was authorized by me to say that I would not accept the position, and that if my candidacy for Surveyor was at all embarrassing to the Administration, I would withdraw as a candidate for any office, which I did. Notwithstanding this, on July 15 the President sent for Mr. Wilson and offered to appoint me Postmaster. I went to Washington the next day and had a private interview with the President. The matter of the Postmastership was settled then, and the information will be given out at the proper time, but such information as there is I should prefer should come from the President, for I shall certainly not give it out."

Mr. Atterbury's first choice for a county nomination was the Shrievalty, and it is only a few days since he decided the Registership would suit him better. At the Twenty-third Ward meeting Tuesday night Mr. Atterbury was assured by his friends that they would support him for any county office he might select, but their assurance was given with the understanding that they were not behind him in his opposition to Seth Low.

As far as the Twenty-third Ward is concerned, it is almost unanimously for Mr. Low, and no other candidate for the Mayoralty is even thought of.

Municipal Ownership of Franchises.

A mass meeting called by Knights of Labor was held last evening at Majestic Hall, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Madison Avenue, to agitate for the municipal ownership of public franchises. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Justice Gaynor, and other well-known men, who were advertised to speak, sent letters of regret. Michael Fitzgerald, ex-Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49, explained the objects of the meeting and said the Knights would require all candidates for office to pledge themselves to do all they could to bring about municipal ownership of franchises. Resolutions were adopted advocating municipal ownership of franchises, cheaper car fares, and condemning the city officials for having acted against the interests of the people in the matter of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railway franchises.

MAYOR STRONG IN HARLEM.

He Attends the Festival of the Free Sons of Israel.

Mayor Strong attended the Summer Festival given last night by District Grand Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Nearly 5,000 persons crowded the main hall, while at least 10,000 more flocked around the hall to catch a few words of his speech. They were all disappointed, as he could be heard only by the few immediately in front of the platform. Still, everybody cheered.

The Mayor was introduced by M. Elzas and the address of welcome was made by Raphael Rosenberger. Mayor Strong made a brief response, in which he dwelt upon the munincent charities of the Hebrews in general and the different benevolent organizations in particular. He congratulated the lodge on the success of the occasion and assured the officers and members of his hearty sympathy and co-operation in their work.

Julius Harburger, on behalf of the order, thanked the Mayor for his attendance and expressed the hope that higher honors would be accorded him in the future.

Several times during their speeches, Mr. Rosenberger and Mr. Harburger alluded to the Mayor as the coming Mayor of Greater New York, and each time the audience cheered, while the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band played a fanfare.

Wurster's Opinion of Trolley Trials.

A delegation from District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, called on Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday and protested against the continued violations of the speed ordinances by the trolley companies. The Mayor said that the city had now 900 cases against the railroad companies for such violations, and that Corporation Counsel Burr was taking them up as rapidly as possible. He further said that the slow rate at which the cases were being tried made the law a farce.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A ridge of high pressure extends from Florida to Montana. The pressure is high off the Nova Scotia and North Pacific coasts.

A storm of slight intensity has developed in Ontario. Showers have occurred in the Lake regions, Middle and South Atlantic States, on the Gulf coast, and in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

The temperature has fallen in the Upper Lake region and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	61	63	67
6 A. M.	60	63	67
9 A. M.	66	69	73
12 M.	69	71	75
4 P. M.	65	75	75
6 P. M.	59	73	74
9 P. M.	61	69	71
12 P. M.	60	70	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1896	65
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION

Controller of the Currency Eckels Speaks in Detroit on Banking and National Finance.

NO QUESTION FOR POLITICS

Faults of the Government's Financial System and What They May Provoke—Cost at Which the Country's Complete Credit May Ultimately Be Gained.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—The announcement that Controller of the Currency Eckels would make an address drew to this morning's session of the Bankers' Convention an audience unusually large. When Controller Eckels stepped forward a most generous round of applause greeted him. He said:

"I appreciate the compliment paid me by the American Bankers' Association in again making me its guest and inviting me to address its members. I do not, however, flatter myself that upon the questions of banking and currency reform, which have long been of public moment, I can either throw any new light or adduce any new facts. They have so much engaged public attention and provoked public dispute that, at the best, all arguments are now but a rearr

tors can deceive the public and substitute, without the act being inquired into, other issues for that of sound currency. Neither one nor all of them is of such vital importance as this, which reaches to the Nation's and the individual's credit. At the bottom of the currency question in its last analysis lie that of credit and the esteem in which the Nation is held both at home and abroad. 'History,' it is said, 'bears evidence that the power of credit will henceforth decide finally the great contests of the world.' Under such a truth it is 'a blunder worse than a crime' in those clothed with the power of action to defer, whether from motives of political strategy, indifference, or timidity, taking such steps as will give to the country monetary laws that will strengthen and not weaken its financial standing and comport with its true power and dignity.

Politicians and Banking.

"One of the world's most distinguished philosophic historians has declared that 'the indispensable thing for a politician is a knowledge of political economy and history.' If the statement be correct, a review of the currency legislation of the United States for a third of a century demonstrates how few if any politicians in the historian's sense have had to do with it. In all its range evidence is everywhere to be had of a disregard of the underlying principles of political economy and a woeful ignorance of the facts of monetary history. An analysis of its parts bears testimony to the truth of the assertion. A consideration of the whole places it beyond cavil. That which we term our currency system is one in name only. It lacks every element of what rightfully can be called a system. It violates in every essential feature what the best thought of Governmental affairs we denominate a system. It is not an orderly combination of parts into a whole, according to some rational principle or organic idea. Everywhere there is want of unity, and instead of presenting to the world financial completeness it exhibits itself as a work of 'shreds and patches.'

"I am not unmindful that some of the evils it found their origin in the flush and excitement of a great war, when men yielded their better judgment to what seemed the demands of patriotism and sanctioned currency legislation that under other and different circumstances they would never have consented should find place upon the statute books. But the era of the war long ago passed away, and since that day, through three decades of peace, legislative bodies of varying political faith have convened at the country's capital, but yet the currency laws are still inharmonious, productive of loss to every citizen, and a cause of anxiety to the Nation's executive officers.

Gallatin and Fiatism.

"We have had currency legislation, some of it bearing promise of working out the country's financial salvation, but in many instances it has been changed and amended into that which has made it an engine for harm. The citizen who studies the ways of Governments and inquires into the operations of financial laws might tolerate during the war period, with some degree of patience, as did the son of the great financier, Albert Gallatin, the sobriquet of "an odd fish," as applied to him by a member of Congress in 1862, when he opposed the doctrine of fiatism, but thirty years after its close he has a right to complain when currency fiatism in silver and paper issues of the Government are still sanctioned by legislative enactment. Nowhere in any nation of equal importance is there to be found a currency and financial system so inadequate for the purposes to be accomplished as here. It presents in its circulation feature the singular spectacle of nine different kinds of currency, all except two of which are directly or indirectly dependent upon the credit of the United States. The Treasury Department established by it is the greatest banking institution in the land, clothed with the least powers for self-preservation and beneficial action. It not only requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender notes in coin on presentation, and another compels him to pay them out, that they may return again and again for redemption.

"Upon every hand, the laws of the land make it an embarrassment to the profitable conduct of the business affairs of the country. It adds to the embarrassment by the forced inflation of the volume of the circulating medium at one time and the forced contraction through the operation of the Sub-Treasury system at another. The only source of strength lies in the believed forbearance of attack upon its solvency by those who hold its obligations. Designing to have banks, created under it and subject to Governmental supervision, supply the currency needs of the country, it still insists on competing with them in their note-issuing function and prevents, through tax and other barriers which the law erects, accomplishing the very purpose for which they were brought into being.

The Bland-Allison Act.

"By the operation of the Bland-Allison act was caused the coining of many millions of silver dollars at a value far more than the commercial value of the silver metal in them and of far less value than the metal in the gold dollar with which it is provided they shall be of equal legal-tender value and alongside of which they are expected to circulate. And, as if to add the crowning act to a series of complications already perplexing to an unheard-of degree, the Sherman law has given us still other silver dollars and Treasury notes to burden an already overburdened gold reserve, without in the smallest measure adding to its safeguards.

"We search in vain to find some solid foundation upon which all this structure rests, but the statute books reveal nothing, save that there is drawn about it what is deemed "the sacred" cloak of governmental protection, in the declaration, ostentatiously made, that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." The declaration is made, and then to proclaim the sham and pretense of it the Secretary of the Treasury is denied the full and adequate powers necessary to enable him under any and all circumstances to enforce that policy to the credit of the Nation and with the least expense to the citizen.

"In the contemplation of a series of contradictions and inconsistencies so incongruous the business men of the Nation may well decry currency laws so irrational and demand a speedy remedying of them at the hands of the enacting power. No stronger evidence could be had that the whole system is radically wrong and weakening to the financial world than the fact that here and everywhere, as it now stands, it is the one great subject of discussion and debate. No one is decrying our form of government, because all recognize the inherent correctness of the principles upon which it rests. Our system of jurisprudence is beyond question, and neither in legislative hall nor in the columns of the press is it assailed. But the private citizen in business, the National legislator, and executive officers of the Government are all confessing by their daily acts and conversation that this one first essential to a people's prosperity, so far from being sound, is absolutely weak and dangerous.

Fault of the Financial System.

"It would be foolish to undertake to conceal that the source of our difficulties which has blighted the past confronts the present, and threatens the future, lies in the fear that the United States cannot in the face of existing laws maintain unswervingly the gold standard as its unit of value. The faintest suspicion that it will not be able now or in the future to meet its obligations in conformity with that fine sense of financial integrity which has heretofore been observed would again give the business world such a shock as to cause a deadening of reviving industry and destroy returning prosperity. There is no relief from this situation in the great individual wealth of the individual citizen nor in his disposition and ability to maintain his credit. The unlimited resources of the country and the unbounded energies of the people are equally unavailing in giving aid and comfort. The fault lies in the Government's financial system and not in the rule of conduct which guides the individual as an individual.

"Until the national fault is eradicated the citizen must continue to suffer for his country's folly, both in purse and in reputation. The boastful plea of the sustaining power of patriotism as applied to the country's currency issues in time of financial stress is of no avail. A great Government's fiscal operations cannot be conducted simply upon patriotism, nor can they be based upon sentiment. The Government lacks in dignity when it puts itself in a position where it is either a mendicant asking aid from private citizens or a weakling at their mercy. It possibly may be a bad thing from the patriot's standpoint to present for redemption the currency demand obligations which the Treasury under the mandate of the law sends forth at a time when the Government is financially embarrassed, but the act is a business one and is governed by business reasons.

"The Treasury Department should be in such a condition that it would not find it necessary for its protection to have the citizen eliminate all the elements of human selfishness when dealing with it. In order to inspire confidence it must stand upon the same footing as any other business establishment, ready and willing to pay the Government's debts without asking leniency from its creditors, and at no time having a larger liability outstanding than it is able to liquidate. It certainly ought not to insist on voluntarily furnishing the means for its own destruction and then complain if those means are employed and danger threatened.

Ambiguity of Government Contracts.

"The citizen who notes the trend of events must see that the cloud upon the beautiful horizon, which we count as already ours, is the ambiguity in Governmental contracts introduced by the legal-tender issues. These issues are condemned by the student of finance familiar with the world's monetary history, and with equal emphasis by the man of affairs trained in the school of business. In their operation they constitute the strongest hope of the advocates of the free coinage of silver, thus working a double hindrance to the return of complete and lasting prosperity. The advocate of the free coinage of silver believes that through them a silver basis must ultimately be reached, and because of this resists their payment and cancellation, unless silver dollars at a ratio of sixteen to one be substituted in their stead. He protests with equal vehemence against their conversion into absolute gold certificates in explicit terms. In their present position and treatment they compel the interests of trade and the cause of labor, the undertakings of the manufacturer, all to give 'hostages to fortune.'

"Those who now assert that they are a patriotic emblem of the war and unchanged must remain 'the people's money' should study the history of their creation and their effect upon the country's welfare. They are demand obligations never retired, yielding to no ordinary rules of trade necessities in expansion or contraction in volume. In the very terms of the contract which is borne upon their face are uncertainty and doubt, causing from their inception loss and expense to the people. They at once enhanced the cost of the civil war and prematurely drove the country from a specie basis to one, for many years, of irredeemable paper. At the time they were first sent forth their most strident advocate apologized for their issue and promised a quick payment and cancellation. As an earnest of the then formed and announced intention they were for a time made convertible into an interest-bearing bond.

"But not even for the untoward circumstances surrounding the Government not a dozen votes could have been obtained in either the Senate or the House for the legal-tender principle which they embodied. Secretary Chase was dragooned through what he mistakenly believed to be dire necessity into giving official sanction to them. He flatly declined to advocate their issue in his report to Congress, and in his capacity of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States repudiated as unconstitutional the legal-tender quality attaching to them. It was stated and uncontradicted at the time that prior to the act of 1862 not only was such a law never passed, but such a law was never voted upon, never proposed, never introduced, never recommended by any department of the Government, and that such a measure was never seriously entertained in debate in either branch of Congress.

Senator Morrill's Prediction.

"The present senior Senator from Vermont, Mr. Justin S. Morrill, then a member of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, in an extremely able speech, denounced them as 'the precursor of a prolific brood of promises,' and the bill as 'a measure not blessed by one sound precedent and damned by all.' His prediction of thirty-five years ago and his characterization of them have been fully justified by the series of events which have marked our history since that time, and to-day, as he recurs to the words then spoken, he must take melancholy satisfaction in the knowledge that his statesmanship, unlike that of some others of that era, was sufficient to see beyond the pressing demands of a single hour of the nation's life.

"The temporary issues of that day, despite the appeals of the chief executives and Secretaries of the Treasury, are yet a part of the fixed volume of our currency. From first to last they have been the greatest burden and most expensive debt ever placed upon the Government. The loss to the people through speculation engendered by them, the financial heresies to which they have given birth, the damage to individual business enterprises and credit through the recurring doubt as to the ability or willingness of the Government to maintain their payment in gold cannot be reckoned in figures. But every page we have had and every stagnation in business which has come upon us in recent years, mark their distinctive influence.

"It is asserted that when the revenues of the Government exceed its necessary expenditures no further trouble will follow, and the argument based upon former conditions under a plethora of money in the Treasury is advanced in support of the contention. It is forgotten, however, how greatly the burden placed upon the Treasury has been increased through silver purchases and issues, and how, under existing conditions of to-day, the Treasury has no gold income from the ordinary channels of receipts. The difficulty is a more far reaching one than mere lack of revenue. It touches the vital point in trenching upon the confidence of those dealing with us in our ability and continued determination to maintain gold payments. Complete confidence cannot be restored by increasing the Governmental income, but even if it could there would be no guarantee against future impairment of it through the same cause.

Remedy for the Danger.

"That danger can only be eliminated by rendering it impossible to have the Treasury the one source of gold supply for the people of every nation. It is not sufficient to have our currency good to-day, but an earnest must be given that it will be good to-morrow and throughout the future. That promise cannot be accepted unless legislative action once for all establish beyond the peradventure of a doubt that ours is a gold standard country with laws establishing the fact so plain that "he who runs may read,' and with a Treasury so equipped and resourceful as to be unmoved, no matter how strongly assaulted. It will not be fully credited as long as it is but the policy of an executive officer, and not the uncontradicted expression of statutory law.

"I am aware that all this cannot be brought about without a struggle. It rests with the Nation's law-making powers to say whether the people shall be freed from this "body of death," or whether they shall continue to carry it. The people at the polls declared, after a campaign which knew no other issue, for complete emancipation. But from those who stand within the inner circle of legislative action the announcement comes that nothing can be done unless concessions are made to interests the harmful results of which no man can foretell. If such be the truth, the duty is placed upon every citizen who has his country's good at heart and would put an end to the losses so long entailed upon his fellows, to raise his voice in protest against either inaction or concession and thus make the country's declaration at the polls more than a barren victory.

Might of Public Opinion.

"With the American people the most potent force for good is the might of public opinion. Against the power of it when once aroused no legislator has ever yet been able to stand, no matter how loud his boastful threats or arrogant his demeanor. Enforced by it the repeal of a statute that was defended for weeks by those who proclaimed that there never could be with them either compromise or surrender, was wrung from unwilling and hostile legislators. It did erase the Sherman Silver Purchasing act. It will accomplish no less to-day for the welfare of the citizen if it is again as earnestly appealed to.

"I, myself, have never in the past wavered in the belief, nor do I now, that in the end we will be possessed of a banking and currency system so strong as to make impregnable the country's credit. Its coming may be long delayed and only be attained after a tremendous loss to capital and injury to labor. It was the misery and distress entailed by the assignats and mandates of the French Revolution that placed France upon the solid rock of sound finance. It took the threatened starvation of the peasantry of a great nation to wipe out the corn laws of England, but the victory when obtained was complete. And thus, in conformity with the course of history, it is possible that before the Nation's financial structure rests upon a foundation 'firm as the eternal hills' the American people will be called upon to pass through the awful experience and loss which would follow in the wake of unchecked paper and silver fiatism.

"But at last, no matter how prolonged the struggle or great the suffering with the acquiescence of all, the monetary principles which accord with the world's business experience, all financial research, and every dictate of common honesty, will here prevail in complete and enduring triumph."

The Controller was listened to with great attention. There were many women in the audience, all of whom seemed deeply interested in what was said.

General Reports of Prosperity.

Before Mr. Eckels made his speech the Rev. Dr. David M. Cooper of Detroit delivered the invocation. The roll of States was then called, and from each State a member of the nominating committee was named. This committee will meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning in the Russell House to select the new officers of the association.

A representative from each State was then called upon to give a brief statement as to the general condition of business in his locality. This drew forth in every instance reports of good crops, reviving business, and encouraging prospects for bankers. Marked improvement in business conditions and indications for better things in the future were the characteristic features of all the State reports as detailed by the delegates. Henry W. Yates of Nebraska said the golden grain of the ripened and ripening harvests in his State did not reflect the calamity tint to which the utterances of so many of its public men and the vote of the State last Fall had seemed to consent.

John W. Faxon of Chattanooga, Tenn., derided Mr. Bryan's claim that the price of silver controls the price of wheat, and said the recent fall of the one and rise of the other offered conclusive proof of the falsity of that claim.

In the course of the day papers were read by John H. Leathers of Louisville and John F. Branch of Richmond. The reading of other papers was deferred till to-morrow on account of the thinning out of the audience at the conclusion of Mr. Eckels's address.

IOWA REPUBLICAN TICKET.

L. M. Shaw Nominated for Governor at Cedar Rapids on the Fourth Ballot.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 18.—The nomination this afternoon of L. M. Shaw of Crawford County as the standard bearer of the Iowa Republicans in the coming campaign ended one of the most protracted and interesting contests in the history of Iowa politics.

Seven candidates were placed in the field as follows: James Harlan of Henry County, Matt Parrott, Blackhawk County; W. E. Fuller of Fayette County, Thomas B. Harsh of Union County, A. T. Flickinger of Pottawatomie County, L. M. Shaw of Crawford County, P. B. Funk of Dickinson County.

Three of the candidates dropped out one by one, Shaw gaining on each withdrawal until four ballots had been taken, when the nomination was made unanimous.

J. C. Millman of Harrison County was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

For Supreme Judge, Judge Leggett of Jefferson County, Judge Waterman of Scott County, Ben Mercer of Mahaska County, and David Ryan were placed in nomination. Before the end of the first formal ballot, it was evident that Waterman had won the day, and after a number of counties had changed their votes Leggett withdrew and the nomination of Waterman by acclamation, which was carried.

C. L. Davidson of Sioux County was named for Railroad Controller by acclamation, no other candidate being in the field.

For Superintendent of Instruction, H. H. Barrett of Mitchell County; C. H. Longwell of Polk, Henry Sabin of Des Moines, and J. H. Garber of Pella were placed in nomination. Barrett made rapid gains as the first ballot proceeded, and at its conclusion he was unanimously nominated.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted without a dissenting vote. The financial plank is as follows:

"The Republican Party of Iowa reaffirms and adopts in every part the declaration of principles announced by the Republican National Convention of 1896, and pledges for Iowa at the election in November next shall be a still more emphatic show of the strength and justice of Republican doctrines. It again especially declares for protection and honest money."

The platform declares that the Republicans of Iowa view with the utmost satisfaction the result of the campaign of last year and congratulate the whole people upon the election of William McKinley.

SOUND MONEY MEN CONFER.

Spencer Trask Entertains the Subcommittee at His Country Seat at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—At Yaddo, the country seat of Spencer Trask, was held to-day a protracted session of the subcommittee of the Executive Committee created by the recent sound-money conference at Indianapolis.

Those present included the Chairman, H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, J. W. Fries of Salem, N. C.; J. F. Hanson of Macon, Ga.; A. E. Willson of Louisville, Ky.; H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, and George Foster Peabody of New York City.

The entire day was consumed in selecting eleven Commissioners, and it is expected that the committee will hold another meeting on Sept. 10. The names of the Commissioners appointed will not be made public until their acceptances have been received, and the only information given by the sub-committee in regard to them is that they are representative currency experts from all parts of the United States.

The committee appointed John J. Mitchell of Chicago as Treasurer, and the Finance Committee as constituted includes J. F. Hanson of Macon, Ga., with Messrs. Orr and Mitchell associates. The appointment of the Commissioners was upon the recommendation of President McKinley that experts be selected to consider thoroughly the currency question.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask to-night entertained the sub-committee at dinner at Yaddo.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS TROOPS.

Twenty-first United States Infantry Receives a Flag, Gift of Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart, and Mrs. Alger.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Twenty-first Infantry paraded in full strength on the lawn of the Hotel Champlain to-day before President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, and the women of the Presidential party. The occasion was the presentation to the regiment of the national colors, the gift of Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart, and Mrs. Alger in appreciation of the service of the regiment during the sojourn of the President's party here.

The regiment marched to the hotel grounds and formed on the front lawn in front of the hotel at 11 A. M. Col. Jacob Kline was in command. Gen. Alger, accompanied by Lieut. Col. McKibben and Master Garret A. Hobart, Jr., who carried the flag, descended the steps, and Gen. Alger in a few appropriate words made the presentation. Col. Kline, in receiving the ensign, made a brief reply. The troops then marched in review before the President and Col. Kline.

The flag is a silken National color of regulation size, trimmed with silken yellow fringe and two long blue and white cords and tassels. To the staff is affixed a silver plate inscribed as follows:

"Mrs. William McKinley, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, to the Twenty-first Regiment, U. S. Infantry, August, 1897."

This evening a military ball was given at the hotel, and the President and Mrs. McKinley were among those present.

SUICIDE OF A GIRL.

Louise Haas, aged sixteen years, daughter of Herman Haas, proprietor of the New York, Brooklyn, and East New York Express, committed suicide at half-past 6 o'clock last evening at her father's residence, 630 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn.

The girl's mother had previously upbraided her for her fondness for a young man, and in a pet she ran into the back yard and swallowed carbolic acid.

Her mother had an ambulance called from St. Mary's Hospital. While the ambulance surgeon was working over the girl, Herman Haas, her father, arrived on the scene.

He was beside himself with grief and, rushing upstairs, he attempted to blow out his brains with a shotgun, but was restrained by neighbors, and became somewhat passive, but later he made another unsuccessful attempt to kill himself by cutting his throat with a razor.

The surgeon finally gave him a hypodermic injection of morphine.

The girl died three-quarters of an hour after taking the acid.

THREE LION CUBS BORN.

Three lion cubs were born in the Central Park menagerie yesterday morning, their mother being Rose, who, with her mate Leo, came from a circus four months ago in part exchange for Fatima, the hippopotamus.

Rose was separated from her mate three months ago. She and the cubs were apparently well and happy last night. A heavy curtain was drawn over their cage to prevent the mother from being excited by the crowds that gathered when the fact of the birth became known. The keepers fear that Rose will eat the cubs unless she is kept in good humor.

Miner Assaulted Near Carlinville, Ill.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—Some miners have been working in the mines of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, taking out coal for the local trade. Last night the strikers broke in the doors and windows of a miner and assaulted him so violently that he is in a critical condition. The Sheriff left here on the 11:05 o'clock train, with a band of deputies.

STRIKE AT THE COAL MINES

Injunction Restraining the United Mine Workers of America Made Permanent by the Pittsburg Court.

SIMILAR DECREE FOR BUNOLA

The Camp Around the De Armitt Mines Likely to be Abandoned—Diggers Trying to Avoid the Service of the Injunction.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—When court opened this morning Judges Stowe and Collier handed down a decision in the injunction proceedings of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company against the United Mine Workers of America, Patrick Dolan, William Warner, and others. The preliminary injunction was made permanent, and the plaintiff was ordered to file a bond of $5,000 to answer for such damages as may be sustained by the defendants by reason of the injunction.

Immediately after the filing of the decree, and upon motion of Thomas Patterson, the court ordered a similar decree to be drawn in the case against the Bunola miners in which the injunction was applied for by Rufus C. Crawford.

The indications are that the camp about De Armitt's mines will be abandoned and there will be no more marching. Uriah Bellingham reached Plum Creek about noon, and, calling the men together, told them of the advantage gained by the court. He told them there would be no further use in remaining in camp, as no more food would be furnished.

"You had better go home to your families," he said, "and find work where you can."

There was considerable murmuring among the men, but shortly after about twenty-five started for their homes and others soon followed. Bellingham, Kelly, and Tomlinson, who were in charge at Plum Creek, then took the train for Pittsburg, abandoning the camp and demonstration against De Armitt's mines. The mine managers expect that all the men will be at work to-morrow.

The striking miners encamped about the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company were prevented from marching to the mines with a brass band this morning by the Sheriff and his posse. The miners separated, small bands only patrolling the woods. They were ordered by the leaders to keep moving and to avoid the Deputy Sheriffs. In this way the leaders hope to avoid the service of the injunction, and at the same time harass the De Armitts. They say there are 20,000 men in the district, and that the injunction will have to be read 20,000 times before the attacks upon the mines at Oak Hill, Sandy Creek, and Plum Creek cease, unless the mines are sooner closed down.

The men followed the instructions, but were unable to learn just how many diggers went into the pit to-day. The output of the Oak Hill mine yesterday was seven cars of lump coal and two of slack and nut, or about 180 tons. This shows a gain for the Saturday afternoon a mass meeting will be held at Canonsburg. Preparations for holding a meeting of the United Labor League at Plum Creek next Sunday afternoon are being made. It is expected to make this meeting the largest ever held and one of the big events of the strike.

THE ASPECT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

FAIRMONT, West Va., Aug. 18.—One hundred and ninety of the Montana gamblers were arrested this morning for marching, which Judge Jackson claims is a violation of his injunction. They were taken to the depot and guarded for five hours, when a special train took twenty-four of them to Clarksburg.

The organizers assert that their men did not know they were violating the injunction. They say that there will be no trouble in securing the liberty of the men, and that while one man looks after them the other three will organize the remainder of the men. Public sympathy runs high in favor of the miners. Business men are arranging meetings, petitions are being signed, and to-day there is more likelihood of a general laying down of tools than at any time since the strike began. At present only two big mines remain unstripped, Gaston and New England.

The operators assert that 189 men are at work at Montana to-day against 122 yesterday.

COAL FAMINE IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 18.—In the Kanawha Valley five more mines, with 450 men, went to work. Dilcher and the organizers having moved up to Loup Creek. At Fairmont the camp of Montana miners gained 100 strikers. In this city there is a serious coal famine, 500 families being without fuel. On the Ohio all factories are closed, throwing out 10,000 men.

OPERATORS MEET IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A conference of Illinois and Indiana coal operators, at which all the principal ones were present, was held in the Rookery Building to-day, and an hour or more was spent in talking over the strike situation.

The opinion seemed to be unanimous that there would be no resumption of work at prices higher than those paid when the strike was ordered. It was said that any other course was impossible, owing to outstanding contracts which did not expire till May next.

A large proportion of the output of mines, it was said, was under contract, and in many districts there are formal contracts signed by the operators and miners fixing definite wages. Were the prices now demanded paid, it was asserted, the small margin of profit would be more than absorbed. Unless these contracts for coal are carried out, the party failing is liable to damages. It was the impression that none of the operators would attend the Peoria convention to-morrow.

STRIKERS' RULE IN COFFEEN.

COFFEEN, Ill., Aug. 18.—The strikers are in possession of the town, and Sheriff Randle has mustered his handful of men at the coal company's shaft, which he says he will protect at all hazards.

The town authorities say they are utterly powerless, as the strikers can do as they wish. The strikers appointed a committee of twelve to arrange a meeting, but the Coffeen miners refused to attend. The marchers threaten to make trouble to-day if the miners attempt to work.

SERIOUS TROUBLE LOOKED FOR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The decision reached by the operators of the Pittsburg district at their conference here last night to open their mines regardless of consequences probably will cause serious trouble. According to local coal men, it is the intention of the Pittsburg operators to engage Pinkerton men to protect their non-union men.

In speaking of the probable result of the operators' decision, Loftus Cuddy, of the Cuddy-Mullen Coal Company, said to-day:

"If it is found necessary to do so, a whole army of detectives will be employed to protect our men, and if the worst comes, they will be supplied with Gatling guns and other equipments to convince the strikers that we mean business. There will be no delay in beginning this movement, and the first step will be taken Thursday, although I do not care to say what the first action will be."

Mr. Cuddy's statement is upheld by J. P. Zerbe, President of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company.

GIRL STRIKERS ARRESTED.

A dozen girls, until recently employed in the cigarette factory of L. W. Schencker, at 43 Essex Street, last evening made an effort to demolish the small cigar store at 96 Ludlow Street, owned by Samuel Eisenberg, who is Schencker's foreman. All but seven of Schencker's employes quit work Monday when he refused to grant 20 cents a thousand additional for cigarette making. About 6 o'clock yesterday a dozen of the striking girls went to Eisenberg's store and bombarded it with stones and decaying vegetables.

Somebody ran to the factory and told Eisenberg strikers were besieging his place, and he ran to the Eldridge Street station for help. When the police arrived they found three of the girls under arrest, and learned that the others had run away. The prisoners were Lena Brownman, eighteen years old, of 117 Madison Street; Henrike Boscher, twenty years old, of 98 Suffolk Street, and Rebecca Springman, seventeen years old, of 90 Henry Street. They were released on $100 bail.

A CLERGYMAN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. Gates of Newark Insane and Died from Cocaine.

After lingering twelve hours the Rev. Winthrop Gates of 38 Pennington Street, Newark, N. J., who took cocaine in Central Park on Tuesday afternoon, died yesterday morning in Roosevelt Hospital. He had been for several years subject to attacks of insanity. He was twenty-seven years old, a native of Newark, and a graduate of Columbia University.

His insanity first developed while he was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Eddington, Penn. His congregation gave him money for a visit to the Holy Land, but he went no further than Paris, and was subsequently dismissed from the Presbytery.

SUICIDE OF A U. S. MARINE.

James H. Williams Kills Himself in the Charlestown Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—James H. Williams, a private in the United States Marine Corps at the Charlestown Navy Yard, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a rafter in the storeroom of the yard. The deed was caused by despondency. Williams was fifty years of age and originally came from Brooklyn. He had been in the service for thirty-three years.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—F. W. Johnston, United States steamer Columbia.

BELVEDERE—B. Auerbach, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

BREVOORT—Dr. T. Griswold Comstock, St. Louis; Richard S. Greenough, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—Paul May, Secretary Belgian Legation at Japan.

EVERETT—Dr. William May, Washington; John J. McPherson, Englewood; Thomas Ball, William Couper, Florence, Italy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; ex-Gov. W. A. MacCorkle, West Virginia; David B. Martin, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—State Superintendent of Prisons Austin Lathrop, Corning, N. Y.

GRAND—Venezuelan Minister Francis B. Loomis, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—Mayor B. M. Earl, Providence; J. B. Stanchfield, Elmira.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Dr. F. G. Cross, Cincinnati; ex-Gov. McIntosh, Idaho.

IMPERIAL—D. W. Paddock, Duluth; A. E. Ironmonger Sola, Klondike, Northwestern Territory.

MANHATTAN—E. P. Collin, Reading, England; F. Shepard, United States Navy; Judge J. H. Reed, Pittsburg.

MORTON—R. Garcia Capote, Capt. O. E. Lombard, Havana, Cuba.

MURRAY HILL—President Henry W. Bax, Buffalo Traction Company.

PARK AVENUE—J. Shirley Eaton, Washington.

WALDORF—Col. Samuel B. Dick, Meadville, Penn.; President J. W. Bates, Illinois Steel Company, Chicago.

WINDSOR—Stephen Townsend, London; C. R. Crane, Chicago; Prof. Dudley B. Marshall, Tufts College, Massachusetts.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, S. J., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. Adler, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Allison, S. P., Denton, Texas; S. P. Allison, dry goods.
Atkins Brothers, Lake End, La.; J. B. Atkins, general merchandise; Union Square Hotel.
Atkins, J. W., Knox Point, La.; J. W. Atkins, general merchandise; Union Square Hotel.
Adams, William, & Co., Salem, Ala.; H. J. Adams, general merchandise and shoes; St. George Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Talman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. F. McKeon, boys' clothing; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.
Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; C. F. Horner, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Biddle & Mouiden, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. W. Biddle, notions, hats, and caps; St. George Hotel.
Brown & Son., Chicago, Ill.; P. Brown, umbrellas; Stuart House.
Bradley Bros., Centralia, Ill.; M. Bradley, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Becker & Lewis, Fort City, Ark.; A. Becker, general merchandise.
Bryon & Bowler, Lewis Falls, N. Y.; B. B. Fowler, notions; Gilsey House.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; H. McWilliams, ginghams and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Boyd & Buckley, Jackson, Miss.; Charles Pierce, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.
Boyd & Buckley, Jackson, Miss.; J. M. Buckley, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.
Brinkman & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; W. B. Brinkman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Burt Shoe Company, Austin, Texas; S. M. Burt, shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Betterman Brothers, Evansville, Ind.; Jack Betterman, jewelry; Hotel Bartholdi.
Betterman Brothers, Evansville, Ind.; Harry Loewenthal, jewelry; Hotel Bartholdi.
Brady, J. A., & Co., Attica, Ind.; William B. Reed, books.
Block Brothers & Co., Galveston, Texas; Gus Block, dry goods.
Carl, Herbert, Kingston, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Cole, Orlin L., Haverhill, Mass., teas and coffees; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Collier, J. C., Company, Barnesville, Ga.; J. C. Collier, dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Crosby & Ennist, Kingston, N. Y.; W. C. Crosby, carpets and dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F O'Brien, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Chamberlain, H. K., & Co., Elgin, Ill.; H. K. Chamberlain, clothing; Dunlap's Hotel.
Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. B. Coon, linens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Clement & Allen, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Conrad, A. A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilburn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Calumet Shirt Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Ballentine; Hoffman House.
Choate, Perry & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. Hoffmann, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; A. E. Force, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.
Deane, R. H., & Co., Belmont, West Va.; R. H. Deane, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, laces and embroideries; 2 Walker Street.
Dalkowitz Brothers, San Antonio, Texas; Samuel Dalkowitz, dry goods and clothing; New York Hotel.
Elchberg & Happ, Paxton, Ill.; W. Happ, clothing and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.
Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Emerson, handkerchiefs; Broadway Central Hotel.
Egerton, F. N. & R. Z., Louisberg, N. C.; R. Z. Egerton, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Feldman, Morris, Fulton, N. Y., household goods.
Farmer, E. B., Warrenton, Ga., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Charles A. Frank, Reading, Penn.; hatter and furnisher; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gardiner & Baxter, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. A. Gardiner, men's furnishings.
Griffin & Brossart, New Orleans, La.; Thomas Griffin, clothing; Marlborough Hotel.
Garver Brothers & Co., Strasburg, Ohio; G. A. Garver, dry goods; J. A. Stanbarger, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Greentree, M., Richmond, Va., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenney, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.
Gutmap, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Well, white goods and laces, muslin underwear, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Graham & Co., Lexington, Ky.; E. L. Graham, furnishing goods; Morton House.
Goldstein, M., Chicago, Ill.; woolens; Stuart House.
Harris, I., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. M. Harris, clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Hamburger, The, Company, San Francisco, Cal.; W. Swanton, silks and velvets, 487 Broadway, Broadway Central Hotel.
Harris, J., & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. Harris, dry goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; C. H. Van Nore, upholstery goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Hamerslough & Co., Trinidad, Cal.; R. Hamerslough, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.
Haas, S. L., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. L. Haas, bicycle suits; J. S. Haas, bicycle suits; Hotel Marlborough.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hendrich, C. A., Ann Arbor, Mich., millinery; 119 West Forty-ninth Street.
Hayes, John C., Cotton Plant, Ark., general dry goods; 35 West Tenth Street.
Holzheimer & Shaul, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Dater Shaul, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Hunter, E., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Edward Hunter, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Herr, L. B., Lancaster, Penn.; L. B. Herr, books and stationery; Westminster Hotel.
Indianapolis Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Essex, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Jones, C. P., & Co., Anderson, S. C.; Miss Copper, notions; C. F. Jones, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jenkins & McCoy, St. Charles, S. C.; J. W. McCoy, general merchandise; 234 East Eighteenth Street.
Kirby, S. B., Marysville, Ohio; Charles L. Kirby, dry goods.
Kaufman Clothing Company, Great Falls, Mont.; M. Kaufman.
Knowles, Kate Kee, Buffalo, N. Y.; Kate Kee Knowles, millinery.
J. Kespohl & Co., Quincy, Ill.; J. Kespohl, Jr., dry goods; 153 Madison Avenue.
Kroeger Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Kroeger, woolens; Colonnade Hotel.
Kaufman & Co., Washington, D. C.; D. J. Kaufman, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; A. J. Healy, dry goods and notions, 71

WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S

OFFICE FURNITURE

The business community quickly discovered the excellence of our regular stock of Office Furniture. The August Trade Sale covers Office Desks and Chairs. The cheapness appears in to-day's offerings and the same pieces will cost one-half more this Autumn.

Fifty Styles of Office Desks
PRICES, $12.50 TO $100
Seventy-five Styles Office Chairs
PRICES, $3.75 TO $31.50.

ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE DESKS, $12.50
Low roll, 42 in. long, 44 in. high, 30 in. deep; 3 drawers in base; nicely finished.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE DESKS, $15
High roll, 50 in. long, 48 in. high, 30 in. deep; 7 drawers in base, highly polished.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE DESKS, $16
Flat top, 60 in. long, 30 in. deep, 31 in. high; 8 drawers, highly polished.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE DESKS, $18
High roll, 42 in. long, 52 in. high, 31 in. deep; 4 drawers, highly polished.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE DESKS, $22
High roll, 54 in. long, 52 in. high, 31 in. deep; 7 drawers, highly polished.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE DESKS, $24
High roll, 55 in. long, 52 in. high, 31 in. deep; 8 drawers in base, highly polished.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE DESKS, $27
High roll, 60 in. long, 52 in. high, 31 in. deep; 8 drawers in base, highly polished.
QUARTERED OAK OFFICE DESKS, $30
High roll, 60 in. long, 52 in. high, 31 in. deep; 8 drawers in base, highly polished.
SOLID MAHOGANY OFFICE DESKS, $37.50
High roll, 42 in. long, 52 in. high, 31 in. deep; 3 drawers, highly polished.
SOLID MAHOGANY OFFICE DESKS, $50
High roll, 55 in. long, 52 in. high, 31 in. deep; 8 drawers, highly polished.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE CHAIRS, $3.75
Revolving wood seat, slat back, half arms.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE CHAIRS, $4.50
Revolving wood seat, spindled back and high arms.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE CHAIRS, $5.25
Revolving wood seat, slat back, high arms.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE CHAIRS, $7
Revolving cane seat, slat back, high arms.
QUARTERED OAK OFFICE CHAIRS, $8.25
Revolving wood seat, fancy spindled back, high arms.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE CHAIRS, $9.50
Perforated leather seat, spindled back and high arms.
ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE CHAIRS, $10.25
Revolving close woven cane seat and back, high arms.
QUARTERED OAK OFFICE CHAIRS, $11.50
Revolving wood seat, upholstered leather back and high arms.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT

National Tournament Opened—Americans Defeat the Englishmen in the Doubles.

HARD-FOUGHT CONTEST

Twenty-four Games Played in the First Set—Mahony and Nisbet Against Ware and Sheldon—Championship Singles.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The National lawn tennis tournament at the Casino began today. At 10 o'clock in the morning the preliminary round in the singles was called.

Dr. Reeves was referee in the double match, which began at 11:30 o'clock. The British players opened their set with eager play, Nisbet especially playing in fine form. Ware's placing was also admirable. After twenty-four games had been played the first set fell to the Englishmen. The second set was short and fierce. The third was another deuce set, but the Americans pulled out of it, 9–7.

The last set was started amid intense excitement, the sets being two all, and soon the Americans had three games to their credit through the fine work of Ware. The fourth game was the hottest of the match, but again the Americans won, and took the fifth also. Mahony weakened perceptibly, and while Nisbet tried hard to pull him through he was not strong enough, and the set and match went to the Americans, and the tennis championship in doubles stays in this country. Score, 6–1; points, 34–20.

Summary of match:

Ware and Sheldon defeated Mahony and Nisbet 11–13, 6–2, 9–7, 1–6, 6–1. Points; 215–203.

Summary of morning games in championship singles:

Preliminary Round—M. D. Whitman defeated W. J. Clothier, 6–3, 6–0, 6–0.
J. K. Willing defeated J. F. Talmadge by default.
J. A. Ryerson defeated R. D. Little 6–3, 11–9, 8–6, 6–3.
W. H. Larned defeated A. P. Hawes 6–2, 6–3, 6–0.
George L. Wrenn defeated C. P. Dodge 6–3, 8–6, 6–2, 5–7, 6–3.
F. McManon defeated D. Miller by default.
D. F. Davis defeated R. Hooker 1–6, 6–1, 6–1, 6–4.
Evarts Wrenn defeated R. D. Thurber 6–1, 6–3, 6–1.
R. D. Budlong defeated W. K. Auchincloss 6–3, 6–3, 6–1.
C. Davidson defeated H. R. Avery 6–1, 6–4, 6–3.

PUGILISTS ENGAGE IN A ROW.

McAuliffe Attacks Burke and Gets a Blow in the Face.

Jack McAuliffe, the prize fighter, engaged in a row at Max Field's Olympia Pier, Bath Beach, Tuesday night. The proprietor of the pier is to be a witness at court to-day in a case in which Tupe O'Reilly, a Brooklyn lawyer, is charged with assault upon Gertie Reynolds. McAuliffe and O'Reilly have long been friends, and Miss Reynolds is a favorite with the pugilist. A truce was effected, and the interested parties wish the case dropped.

Through this state of affairs hard feeling has been engendered between the McAuliffe crowd and the Olympia Pier people. Jack Burke, who once challenged McAuliffe, has been punching the bag for the amusement of pleasure seekers at the pier, and this served to widen the breach.

Last night McAuliffe, accompanied by his brother Con and several friends, went down on the pier and McAuliffe accused Burke of making uncomplimentary remarks. After a moment's argument McAuliffe made a vicious lunge at Burke, who ducked cleverly, and sent in a stinging blow on McAuliffe's face, which sent the ex-champion to the floor. He scrambled to his feet and renewed the attack, but Burke had the better of the encounter. Seeing this, Con McAuliffe and several of his friends closed in on Burke, threw him to the floor, and kicked him severely about the head and face. The McAuliffe party left the beach shortly after the fight. No arrests were made.

WOMEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Thirty-three Entries for the Big Tournament to be Played Near Boston.

The season of golf championships is rapidly drawing near, and the first of these important events of the year will be the annual women's championship tournament, to be played next week on the links of the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., near Boston. The entries for the event closed yesterday with the Secretary of the United States Golf Association, Robert B. Kerr, and the list shows an array of expert golfers, representative of the best golfing talent among American women.

There has been a decided increase over last year, twenty-four being the number then and thirty-three being the number of intending contestants for the championship of 1897. Two different sections of the country are also better represented, for last year none of the fair golfers in the West ventured to meet the ablest players here, but now Chicago, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg have sent their best players.

The present golf champion, Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, is one of the coming competitors. Thirteen clubs are represented, the Essex County Club entering the largest number—fifteen. Many golfers expect to see one of the fifteen carry off the highest honors.

The list of entries, with clubs, are Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Mrs. Charles R. Brown, and Miss Frances C. Wickham, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I.; Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth, Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor and Mrs. E. S. Adams, Onwentsia Golf Club, Lake Forest, near Chicago, Ill.; Miss J. Bacon and Mrs. F. Warren, Jr., Brookline Country Club, Massachusetts; Mrs. H. W. McVicker, Tuxedo Golf Club; Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County Golf Club, Glen Cove, L. I.; Mrs. Franz B. Zerrahn and Mrs. John T. Linzee, Hoosic Whisick Golf Club, Canton, Mass.; Mrs. M. B. L. Bradford, Concord Golf Club, Massachusetts; Miss Alice Crowninshield Rogers, Newport Golf Club; Miss Frances Griscom, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn.; Miss Clara E. Longworth and Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati Golf Club; Miss Charlotte S. Gannett, Miss Margaret Carr, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Madeline Boardman, Miss Nicolette Boardman, Miss Miriam Hamlen, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. George S. Silsbee, Mrs. J. Warren Merrill, Mrs. Robert C. Hooper, Mrs. F. R. Spalding, Miss N. C. Sargent, Miss D. C. Sturgis, Miss A. M. Sturgis, and Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.

The championship trophy is a one-thousand-dollar silver and enamel cup given by the Hon. Robert Cox of Edinburgh, Scotland, and last year was the first time it was competed for. Three other prizes are given. Last year's winners were Mrs. Arthur Turnure, second, Shinnecock; Miss Anna Sands, third, Newport; Miss Margaret Ives Ely, fourth, Albany, but none of these has entered for this season's championship. The contest will begin next Tuesday and continue through Friday.

KILLED IN THE WALDORF.

Painter Crushed While Working in Elevator Shaft.

The mistake of an elevator boy in the Hotel Waldorf caused the death of one man and the serious injury of another yesterday morning. Thomas Gerlach of 319 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Edward Kelly of 40 Dutch Kills Street, Long Island City, painters, were at work in the shaft of the north elevator on the Thirty-third Street side of the hotel. Kelly was on a board laid across the shaft at the ninth floor and Gerlach was on top of the elevator cage.

Martin Geary, the elevator boy, thought Gerlach signaled him to start the cage up. As it began to rise Gerlach attempted to stop it. He pulled on the guide rope and the elevator shot upward at high speed. It caught Kelly at the ninth floor and dragged him up, lacerating his legs, which were caught between the cage and the side of the shaft. At the tenth floor Gerlach was jammed between the sheaves of the pulley wheels and the cage and crushed to death. Kelly was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

VOLTS KILLED ELECTRICIAN.

George Leuthhauser Met Death at His Post in Unionport.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 18.—George Leuthhauser, aged thirty-five years, the chief electrician of the Bronx Gas Electric Company at Unionport, was instantly killed at his post in the power house this morning. He was about to shut off the electric current when he in some unknown manner touched an uninsulated portion of the dynamo and 2,400 volts of current passed through him. He was dead when employes in the room who saw him fall reached him.

Leuthhauser was married and lived with his wife and three children at 2,010 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He had been employed by the Gas-Electric Company for some time, and was known as a careful man.

DYNAMITE UNDER THE STOVE.

A Georgia Farmer Puts Some There to Dry, with Fatal Results.

ROCKMART, Ga., Aug. 18.—W. B. L. Davis, a wealthy farmer living three miles west of this place, was killed at five o'clock this morning by the accidental explosion of seventeen dynamite cartridges. He had placed the box of dynamite under the kitchen stove for the purpose of drying. The kitchen and dining room were badly wrecked and Mr. Davis's body horribly mutilated. He was sixty years old.

Warwick Lad Accidentally Shot.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Austin, the eleven-year-old son of George W. Decker, Jr., of Warwick, was shot to-day and instantly killed. His father and mother were away from the house at the time. Austin and his nine-year-old brother got a revolver and a loaded shotgun. The gun was placed on the bed. The trigger caught in the bedclothes, which the younger boy pulled, and the gun was discharged, the shot passing through Austin's windpipe.

Accidents in Brooklyn.

Walter Braisted, eight years old, whose parents reside at 55 North Tenth Street, Brooklyn, was thrown to the pavement yesterday by a bale of straw, which fell from a truck. His skull was fractured.

John Gallagher, carpenter, of 147 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, fell fifteen feet yesterday and fractured his skull.

George Feltman, painter, living at 164 Hilmrod Street, Brooklyn, fell from a scaffold yesterday and broke a leg.

Train Wreck Near Arlington, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—The 4:23 P. M. train from New York, on the Greenwood Lake Railroad, crashed into a gravel train which was standing on the track at Arlington this afternoon. Engineer McGeown, who was in charge of the passenger train, and his fireman, jumped and escaped unhurt. Fifty Italian laborers were on the gravel train. They all jumped off the flat cars to the walk beside the track. Five gravel cars and the passenger locomotive were wrecked, but no one was injured.

Do You Feel Depressed?

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It invigorates the nerves, stimulates digestion, and relieves mental depression. Especially valuable to tired brain-workers.

GLENCAIRN II. WINS AGAIN

Canadian Yacht Defeats the American Momo for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Cup.

KEEPS AHEAD WITH TORN SAIL

Only at One Time During the Race Is the Victor Pushed Hard by the Momo, Which Also Has Trouble with Her Sails.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—Glencairn II. again, for the third consecutive time, showed herself a better boat than Momo in a stiff breeze, and by her win over the latter secured to Canada for another year the handsome challenge cup of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

When the starting whistle sounded at 11:25, the Momo shot across the line, and the Glencairn, spinning round on her keel like a top, swung around just behind her, but to windward.

The Canadian defender, having the windward position, immediately crept up the length the American had led her across the line, and inch by inch, drew steadily away, five minutes after the start, being a good 50 feet lead to the Glencairn's credit. Both were sailing rapidly, but Glencairn was pointing much better.

The first buoy was passed by Glencairn at 11:45:57 and by Momo at 11:48:29.

The boats made quick time toward the second buoy, the Glencairn turning at 11:56:08, the Momo at 11:59:27.

The Glencairn had thus gained two minutes and thirty-two seconds on the first leg, the beat to windward, and forty-seven seconds on the second leg, the broad reach.

The times of the yachts at the completion of the first round were: Glencairn, 12:05:15; Momo, 12:08:23.

The beat to windward on the second round was exciting. After tacking, Glencairn on the reach for the buoy missed it and came about on the starboard tack. Both boats passed on opposite tacks, with the Glencairn to windward. The Glencairn went about at 12:27, and the Momo came about at 12:27:30. The Glencairn pointed for the buoy, but fell short again, and then went about on the starboard tack. The Momo tried to make the buoy, but was unsuccessful, and had to go about.

The Glencairn turned the buoy and started off on the reach for the Pointe Clair Buoy at 12:29:00.

The Momo followed at 12:30:12. The Momo had gained 1 minute and 57 seconds on her fleet Canadian rival, and was clearly overhauling her on the reach.

The wind had not fallen sufficiently to account for the Glencairn's considerable loss. The yacht's mainsail had been torn. The tear extended for fully two feet, and appeared to be extending. Mr. Duggan, evidently much discomfited, kept the Glencairn on her course, but the Momo appeared to be overhauling her hand over hand. Then something went wrong with Momo's sails, and the jib broke loose and had to be reset. Almost stern and stern, but with the Glencairn to windward, Momo approached the buoy on the starboard tack, and tacked round to the buoy, simultaneously, it seemed. The time at the finish of the third round was: Glencairn, 12:49:17; Momo, 12:49:21.

On the final beat for the outer buoy both boats were making about the same time, the Momo falling further to leeward. The Glencairn went about again at 1:09:30. It was 1:11:00 before the Momo tacked and stood for the buoy. Then Momo missed the buoy and went about on the starboard tack. The Glencairn was standing for the buoy, which she passed at 1:10:42. It was 1:14:33 when the Momo got around the buoy and the loss of time was fatal.

At 1:20:05 Glencairn passed the inshore buoy, and it was 1:23:04 when Momo got around.

After all, the torn mainsail held. Glencairn fairly held her own, and the leg was practically a procession to the finish line. The time at the finish was:

Glencairn 1:29:00
Momo 1:31:26

This evening the American yachtsmen were entertained at the Forest and Stream Club.

It is officially announced that an agreement has been arrived at between the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club in accordance with which the clause of the deed of trust governing challenges for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup has been amended so as to provide that all challenges received by the club holding the cup for thirty days after the last race in a match held for it will be held, and the challenged club will have the right to select from these challenges sent in during this period that which it will accept, without regard to priority of receipt of challenge. After the expiration of the thirty days the original clause giving to priority of receipt of challenge an absolute preference will be enforced.

AMERICAN YACHT CLUB RACES.

Special Regatta on the Sound—Squall and Shifting Wind Interfere Somewhat with Sport.

The American Yacht Club held a special regatta on the Sound yesterday for yachts 43 feet and under. The races were interesting in spite of the shifting wind which prevailed. Commodore C. A. Gould entertained a large party on his steam yacht Nealra, among whom were the Regatta Committee.

The yachts were started at 1:30 o'clock, in divisions, the wind being from east-northeast. They crossed the line in this order: Acushla, Surprise, Vorant II., Coya, Eurybia, Onaway, Hourl, Keneu, Kit, Harrietta III., Presto, Zelica, P. K. Pidgeon, Alice, Zahia, Anglesea, Punch, Minnetonka, Ione, Mist, Skip, Glance, and Irvin H. It was a beat to the first mark off Parsonage Point, and on this leg the Punch ran on the rocks and had to retire. Acushla led around the first mark, followed by Vorant, Surprise, Kit, Hourl, Onaway, Keneu, and Eurybia.

They started off on the next leg, which was to Hempstead Harbor on a port reach, but when half way across the Sound fog shut down and then a rain squall broke. The wind jumped all around the compass, and finally settled down from the southwest. At the second mark the yachts jibed, and the wind shifting to southeast, they had a reach to Larchmont. Another shift of the wind made the last leg a beat. The table follows

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corted Time. H.M.S.
Eurybia, Charles Pryer	30.02	2:45:17	2:45:17
Coya, F. J. Grace	30.00	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Acushla, H. W. Hanan	34.04	2:19:40	2:19:40
Vorant II., G. G. Tyson	34.00	2:26:58	2:26:58
Surprise, J. D. Baird	34.68	Did not finish.	

OPEN SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Hourl, E. B. Hart, Jr.	21.09	2:31:16	2:31:16
Keneu, M. Clark	19.46	2:27:00	2:21:52

CABIN CATS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Onaway, S. C. Pine	26.95	2:44:04	2:40:19
Kit, F. J. Dunne	29.18	2:29:21	2:25:21

CABIN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Presto, M. E. Hatfield	23.48	3:27:35	3:27:35
Harrietta, Robert Jacobs	21.90	Did not finish.	

OPEN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

P. K. Pidgeon, Deady & Harrington	20.92	3:32:05	3:30:52
Punch, H. B. Clark	20.50	Disabled.	
Zelica, H. A. Sherman	20.29	3:38:02	3:35:36
Adele, W. Goetchins		Did not finish.	
Anglesea, Louis N. Spence	21.53	Did not finish.	

OPEN CATS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Gosbird, D. H. Nevins	18.20	4:03:58	4:00:13
Irwin H., Ed Cromwell	17.00	Did not finish.	
Minnetonka, A. B. Allen	19.85	3:41:17	3:41:17
Ione, Constance Bird	16.85	3:45:06	3:44:53

OPEN SLOOPS—15-FOOT CLASS—½-RATERS.

Glance, A. W. W. Marshall	15.00	4:00:40	4:00:40
Mist, Dr. Wolf	15.00	3:58:12	3:53:12
Yola, C. H. Mallory	15.00	3:30:21	3:30:21

YAWLS—20-FOOT CLASS.

Zahra, W. H. Browning	19.66	Did not finish.	
Alice, George Fry	19.66	3:43:12	3:43:12

OPEN CATS—15-FOOT CLASS.

Skip, Oliver Adams	14.00	Did not finish.	
Cora T. J. S. Flint	12.50	Did not finish.	

The winners were: Eurybia, Acushla, Keneu, Kit, Presto, Minnetonka, Yola, and Alice. In the twenty-five-foot open cat class, P. K. Pidgeon won, but is protested by Zelica. Decision was reserved.

The Regatta Committee were Stuyvesant Wainwright, H. de B. Parsons, and Thomas Dimond.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The Carolina won the Ellis Cup to-day in the race of thirty-footers, finishing nineteen seconds ahead of the Hera, which, but for an obstruction, probably would have won. A triangular course of eight miles was sailed over twice, the wind being from the southwest and shifting to east. The start was made at 3:16 from Brenton's Cove.

Nine boats started, but the Esperanza did not finish. On the Veda was Mrs. Vanderbilt and on the Wawa Reginald Brooks. The official time was as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, P. Jones	5:47:13	2:31:13
Hera, R. N Ellis	5:47:32	2:31:32
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	5:51:06	2:34 03
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:52:08	2:36:08
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	5:52:20	2:36:20
Mai, O. G. Jennings	5:53:48	2:37:48
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:54:15	2:38:15
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:54:56	2:38:56
Esperanza, A. S. Van Winkle	Did not finish.	

HAD TO ABANDON THE YACHT.

Nirvana Collides with Lighter Near Stamford and Ships Much Water.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—Capt. W. B. Sutton of New Rochelle, N. Y., Captain and owner of the sloop yacht Nirvana, put in here yesterday and reported that his yacht had collided with an unknown steam lighter. The accident happened about five miles from Stamford.

The yacht had been on a sail to Thimble Island, with a party from New Rochelle, and was returning. A large hole was stove in the side of the yacht and as she shipped a good deal of water, Capt. Sutton, with his friends, started to row ashore, leaving the two members of the crew to beach the boat on the Long Island shore. The party in the gig lost themselves in the darkness and did not reach shore until early in the morning. The yacht has not yet been heard from.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Seneca, owned by C. F. Fletcher; steamer Marjorie, owned by A. S. Van Winkle; steamer Augusta, owned by J. B. Herreshoff; steamer Giralda, owned by E. S. Renwick; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; schooner Harbinger, owned by H. G. Russell.

There were no departures.

Yachts in the harbor: Steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer May, owned by Mrs. S. D. Fell; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Viking, owned by H. A. Hutchings; steamer Alice, owned by F. Gallatin; steamer Wachusett, owned by F. T. Holden; steamer Fedalma, owned by F. L. Osgood; schooner Elsemarle, owned by J. B. King; schooner Saxon, owned by J. I. Waterbury; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Carolina, owned by P. Jones; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Mai, owned by O. G. Jennings; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Esperance, owned by A. S. Van Winkle, and sloop Musme, owned by J. H. McDonough.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

A Cycle Track Is Planned Adjoining the Eastern Parkway of Brooklyn—Work to Begin Next Spring.

In connection with a big hotel which he intends to build on Eastern Parkway, near the King's Highway, in Brooklyn, Otto Huber plans to construct a cycle track as fine as any in the neighborhood. The hotel will meet with the patronage of thousands of cyclists, as it adjoins a very popular cycling course. Mr. Huber expects to have the hostelry completed by the early part of October. In the following Spring work on the cycle track, for which there is an area of about six acres around the house, will begin. When it is finished a series of race meets is contemplated, at which substantial prizes will doubtless attract the fast racers. Sheds, bathhouses, and training quarters for the accommodation of wheelmen will be incorporated in the hotel structure.

Starbuck at Manhattan Beach.

J. Frank Starbuck, who will ride a thirty-three-mile paced match race with Jimmy Michael Saturday at Manhattan Beach, arrived at the track yesterday, accompanied by twenty-five pacemakers. He will go into hard training at once to thoroughly familiarize himself with the course. Michael is acknowledged to be the best middle distance rider in the country, but there are many who think that if any one is better Starbuck is the man. Michael, with his pacemakers, has been established on the Manhattan Beach track for some time.

Asphalt for Park Avenue.

Assurance has been given by the Park Avenue Improvement Commission that when the roadway of Park Avenue above Ninety-eighth Street is finished it will be asphalted. The law requires that it be repaved with granite, but the commission believes there is nothing amiss in a top coating of asphalt. It will give desirable connections to wheelmen cycling up town, besides affording an excellent strip for general riding.

CHICAGO WHEELMEN HAPPY.

Streets Paved with Granite Blocks to Have Asphalt Strips.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—One of the fondest hopes of bicyclists is about to be realized. A number of streets in the downtown district paved with granite blocks are to have strips of asphalt put on them just outside the gutter lines for the use of wheelmen.

The asphalt strips are to be placed over the granite blocks, so that the expense of the improvement will be comparatively small. The first step toward putting the plan into effect was taken by Commissioner of Public Works McGann, who has been deeply in sympathy with the project from the time it was suggested by Mayor Harrison.

During the morning Commissioner McGann and Superintendent of Streets Doherty had a conference, at which plans for putting asphalt strips on the down-town streets were discussed at length. As a result of the meeting Superintendent Doherty was instructed to prepare plans and estimates of the cost of putting the strips on Michigan Avenue between the river and Jackson Street, and on Rush Street from Ohio Street to the river. The estimates are now being prepared, and will be returned to Commissioner McGann as soon as they are complete.

CAPTAIN AND MATE MURDERED.

Olive Pecker Burned by Her Crew Off Argentina—The Vessel Was Owned in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—A cable dispatch received in this city from Buenos Ayres says that Capt. J. W. Whitman and Mate William Hansburgh, of the schooner Olive Pecker, which sailed from this port on June 27, have been murdered by the crew.

The crew, after burning the vessel, escaped and landed at Bahia, seventy miles north of Buenos Ayres.

The principal owners of the vessel are J. P. Ellicott & Co. of Boston. They hope that the crew are in the custody of the United States Consul at Bahia, who would naturally assume charge of the shipwrecked men. J. P. Ellicott & Co. are also part owners of the bark Herbert E. Fuller, whose Captain, his wife, and first mate were murdered at sea, for which crime Mate Bram now stands convicted.

The Pecker was built at Belfast, Me., in 1889; she was a three-masted vessel, and her cargo consisted of 677,888 feet of pine and 81,030 feet of spruce lumber; Capt. J. W. Whitman of Rockland, Me., was in command and he had a crew of seven men. The Pecker was a fine vessel of 832 tons net. The captain held a large interest in her. The valuation of the vessel is placed at $30,000, upon which there is a partial insurance. The cargo carried by the unfortunate vessel was shipped by the Export Lumber Company. They decline to put a valuation on it and it is thought that it is fully insured.

Louisiana Naval Militia Boat Sinks.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—The former Government boat, John A. Dix, recently turned over to the Louisiana Naval Militia, sank this morning at the foot of Jackson Street.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists, 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Heavy Betting on Talisman and Junior, and Much Money Changes Hands.

NAY NAY'S LUCK AT POST

Practically Left, but Runs All Around His Field and Finishes Second—Poolrooms Will Not Be Furnished with News of Races.

When the knowing members of the Association of Nervous Friars entered the Brighton Beach race track yesterday they looked in at the betting ring and then went off to the paddock, their faces wreathed in smiles. It seemed strange that all should be smiling, when the rain was pouring down in sheets, and not one of the number had a mackintosh or an umbrella with him. The smiles, however, were explained by the fact that the chief promoters of the Nervous Friars had two big watermelons to cut, one in the opening race and another in the second.

Talisman was the first melon to be cut, and with such a juicy price against him as 6 to 1, he made a very choice bit. Of his runaway victory there is not much to say, except that but for the very poor start, in which Nay Nay was practically left at the post, the melon-eaters would never have gorged on 6 to 1. As it was, Nay Nay ran all around his field and then finished second.

Junior has run in a number of races this season, and in several of them he looked as if he should have been at least second or third. Something always happened, however, to keep him out of the money, and in one race in particular, at Brighton Beach, when he did not finish "in the money," there was a loud howl from his backers, who could not understand why his jockey did not urge him a trifle at the end, which would surely have placed him third, if not second, instead of sitting still and allowing several horses to pass him. But after all, perhaps it is just as well—that is, for the people who control Junior—that he was not placed, for in that event they would not have been able to have made the nice winning they did yesterday at 15 to 1, for the second race was only for two-year-olds that had not been placed first, second, or third. Junior was ridden yesterday by a stable boy named Mackey, and he opened in the betting at 20 to 1. He closed, after considerable money had been bet on him, at 7 to 1, and he won from start to finish in a canter.

President Engeman has decided that the poolrooms in this city, Brooklyn, and in New Jersey have a bad effect on the attendance at Brighton Beach, and he has arranged with the Western Union Telegraph Company that information shall not be given to them. Summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:52½.
1—Talisman, J. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., by Fitz James-Nonage, 108 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Littlefield)
2—Nay Nay, C. F. Fox's b. f., 111, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Perkins)
3—Scarborough, Atkin & Lottridge's ch. c., 116, 2 to 1 ..... (Sherrer)
Simonian, 103, 30 to 1, (Powers,) Winged Foot, 111, 8 to 1, (Sloan,) Bastien, 116, 15 to 1, (Bergen,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third. Time—1:52½.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds that have not been first, second, or third. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:05¼.
1—Junior, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., by Sir Modred-Nonage, 106 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Mackey)
2—Isen, John Daly's b. f., 102, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Martin)
3—Beekman, Conover & Co.'s. ch. g., 108, 10 to 1 ..... (Wapshire)
Black Dude, 107, 8 to 1, (Porter;) Timber, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Carbineer, 105, 15 to 1, (Barrett;) Long Acre, 105, 30 to 1, (McReynolds;) Ice Majesty, 105, 30 to 1, (Finch;) Domestic, 102, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Governor Bushnell, 105, 6 to 1, (Sherrer;) Pangus, 109, 15 to 1, (Penn;) Louisa Degnan, 102, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) and Regie May, 102, 10 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, of which $450 to the winner. One mile. Walkover.
1—Voter, James R. Keene's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, 3 years, 116 pounds ..... (Sloane)

Voter galloped over the course.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¾.
1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., by Himyar-violet, 5 years, 113 pounds, 1 to 2 and out ..... (Wilms)
2—Tripping, James R. Keene's ch. f., 3, 105, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Martin)
3—Zanore, M. Corbett's br. g., 4, 110, 30 to 1. (O'Leary)

Yemen, 110, 5 to 1, (Sloane;) Tremargo, 116, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Kaiser Ludwig, 107, 20 to 1, (Barrett,) and Gitty, 102, 100 to 1, (McReynolds,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.
1—Salabar, Mrs. T. Hayley's br. c., by Salvator-Bavaria, 108 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... (Sloane)
2—Fonsavannah, G. B. Morris's b. c., 100, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Martin)
3—George Keene, Charles Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 128, 8 to 5 ..... (Scherrer)
Benares, 109, 10 to 1, (Barrett;) Danforth, 97, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Demagogue, 113, 20 to 1, (Perkins;) Pontet Canet, 88, 10 to 1, (Powers,) and Ortoland, 90, 80 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half, three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44½.
1—Souffle, J. M. Murphy's b. f., by Rayon d'Or-Sonesy Lass, 4 years, 100 pounds, even money and 1 to 2 ..... (Scherrer)
2—Dr. Sheppard, Foster Brothers' b. c., 3, 102, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... (Barrett)
3—Double Quick, Atkin & Lottridge's ch. c., 4, 97, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 ..... (Chewan)
Albert S., 103, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Volley, 112, 20 to 1, (Porter;) Beaufort, 96, 20 to 1, (Collins;) Savarin, 89, 8 to 1, (Makin,) and Fortune, 94, 30 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half, a head between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Hurry Up	Jeanette H	103
King Menelek	Lambent	103
Purseproud	Ellmont	100
Nida	Charentus	100
Rotterdam	Red Spider	100
Anson L	La Sagesse	99
Arbuckle	Blazewood	95
Squan	Takanasse	93

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Blissful	Joe Anderson	101
Mabel D	Park Slope	98
King Max	May R	93
Genaro	Mrs. Reeves	93
Stone Step		101

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Howard Mann	Paul Kauvar	110
Maurice	Lobengula	108
Sun Up	Perseus	102
Premier	Miss Prim	100
Skate		116

FOURTH RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Half a mile.

Benegus	Gibraltar	119
Varus	Miss Tenny	116
Frohman	Island

The New York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE AND SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$10.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Month.....$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
Per Year.....$8.00
Six Months.....$4.00
Three Months.....$2.00
One Month......75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE, (WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Louisville—4 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY.

If the Attorney General confines his attention exclusively to the words of Section 22 of the Tariff act of July 24 it is not easy to see how he can fail to find in them authority for a 10 per cent. ad valorem additional tax on goods imported into this country through Canada. The language of the section, so far as it relates to Canada, is as follows: "That a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise, * * * which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States shall come into the United States from such contiguous country," "but this discriminating duty shall not apply to * * * such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade." The provision for the discriminating tax is sweeping and the only exception is definite and limited to retail trade.

This provision of law is, of course, outrageous in equity and absurd in economics. It is, however, apparently just what the lawmakers meant it to be. It was put into the law, not really by either house, but by a trick of the conference committee, which had no more moral right to put it there than it had to insert a prohibition of selling cigars on Sunday. But the conferrees seem to have meant to do just this outrageous thing, and the two houses having accepted and enacted it, the trick "goes."

The provision, however, appears to us to be clearly unconstitutional. The Constitution declares, (Article I., Section 1, Paragraph 5,) "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." There are five ports in the State of New York which in the fiscal year 1897 imported, necessarily from or through Canada, over $17,000,000 worth of goods. They are the ports of Buffalo Creek, Cape Vincent, Champlain, Niagara, and Oswego. Now, this bill says that goods reaching these ports through Canada shall be taxed 10 per cent. more than the same goods brought into the country through the ports, for instance, of Massachusetts. If that be not a "preference" to the ports of Massachusetts over those of New York, what is it? And as in the law of the United States, a "port of entry" is a term that includes any place of entry, though it be not on the water, the preference against the places in New York that receive foreign goods brought through Canada by rail is equally obvious.

If this point be one that the United States Attorney General cannot consider, it will undoubtedly be presented to the courts, and to the highest of them. It certainly should be.

CONTROLLER ECKELS'S ADDRESS.

The speech of the Controller of the Currency before the American Bankers' Association yesterday will be found in THE TIMES this morning. It is worth the careful reading of all business men.

Mr. ECKELS has made excellent use of the rare opportunities afforded by his experience at the head of the banking department of the Government. There is perhaps no one, and certainly there are few men in the country, whose mastery of the principles governing the currency is more complete or whose convictions are based on such accurate and wide knowledge. It is characteristic of the sincerity and earnestness of the man at this moment, when the revival of general prosperity inclines many to forget the causes of the long distress now passing away, that he should address to the bankers of the country the most urgent and explicit warning that these causes still exist, that their operation has been only checked, that it may recur with increasing severity, and that it is the duty of every intelligent and honest citizen to do all that he can to remove the causes themselves.

Briefly, the causes of our troubles may be summed up, in the opinion of Mr. ECKELS, in the creation and maintenance by the Government of a credit currency without adequate and sure means to maintain with regard to it the gold standard. He recites in a graphic form the beginnings of this policy in the issue of the legal-tender notes, and recalls the unanimous judgment at that period that these notes were without precedent or authority, were meant to be a temporary and forced loan, and ought to be retired at the earliest practicable moment. He points out that the failure to redeem and withdraw them has been the fruitful source of the constantly more dangerous errors as to the currency—the Bland-Allison Silver Coinage act, the annulment of the redemption clause in the specie-payments law, the Sherman Purchase Act, and the issue of the Sherman Treasury notes. He shows how these have resulted in making the United States Government the greatest bank of issue in the world, with the largest outstanding volume of demand notes, which, if ruin is to be avoided, must be redeemed in gold, but without any gold revenue, without distinct authority to use the credit of the Government, and with the obligation to maintain gold payments resting solely on the interpretation by the Executive for the time being of an ambiguous legislative declaration. And with great emphasis and distinctness he traces the tremendous influence which this state of things has upon public opinion, upon the confidence of our own people and of the world in the ability and resolution of the Government, at all times and under all conditions, to maintain the gold standard,

To the task of abolishing the cause of such great mischief in the past and of providing against like disaster in the future he calls all the business men of the country. It is a call that should be heeded, and there is no question that the united energies of business men are adequate to that task. The only question is whether they will take it up now or await the time when, with increasing difficulty, it must be performed. Mr. ECKELS, in his closing words, states the case with sobriety and clearness:

"I myself have never in the past wavered in the belief, nor do I now, that in the end we will be possessed of a banking and currency system so strong as to make impregnable the country's credit. Its coming may be long delayed, and only be attained after a tremendous loss to capital and injury to labor. It was the misery and distress entailed by the assignats and mandats of the French Revolution that placed France upon the solid rock of sound finance. It took the threatened starvation of the peasantry of a great nation to wipe out the corn laws of England, but the victory when obtained was complete. And thus, in conformity with the course of history, it is possible that before the Nation's financial structure rests upon a foundation 'firm as the eternal hills' the American people will be called upon to pass through the awful experience and loss which would follow in the wake of unchecked paper and silver fiatism. But at last, no matter how prolonged the struggle or great the suffering, with the acquiescence of all, the monetary principles which accord with the world's business experience, all financial research, and every dictate of common honesty, will here prevail in complete and enduring triumph."

CONFERENCE AND DICKERING.

QUIGG will presently be seen chasing the panting Citizens' Union through this town beseeching the favor of a five minutes' interview. A month ago he was riding a mighty high horse. The Union was a hostile organization with which the Republican County Committee could have no dealings. It was trying to overreach and humiliate the Republicans. A little later QUIGG confessed that he was embarrassed by the haughty and infernal indifference to him and his committee which the Citizens' Union exhibited in its daily walk and conversation. Now, by a resolution of his County Committee, he proposes "a conference with all organizations opposed to a rehabilitation of Tammany Hall with a view to the selection of the same day for the holding of all anti-Tammany conventions."

QUIGG is a young politician, but he has already acquired that wonderful faculty of not seeing things an inch beyond his nose that is the distinguishing mark of so many veterans in politics. With most of the "anti-Tammany" organizations he can confer to his heart's content, by day or night, in a barroom or a bedroom or on a park bench. O'BRIEN'S insatiable Progressives, STECKLER'S Independents, and PURROY'S Home Rulers would feel honored by his invitation to a conference. They would come like a shot. But what could any officers or members of the Citizens' Union do in a conference with QUIGG?

Conceivably, the Executive Committee of the Union might appoint and send delegates to such a conference. These delegates might assent to a "trade" with the Republicans. Having secured QUIGG'S promise to nominate Low for Mayor at the Republican City Convention, they might in return promise on behalf of the Citizens' Union to nominate ABRAHAM GRUBER for Controller and MICHAEL DADY for President of the Council. They might pledge the support of the Union to a county ticket made up wholly of Republican organization men. In short, they might make a deal as complete and as comprehensive as that which the Committee of Fifty made with PLATT in 1895. It would be as futile.

The fatal defect lies in the incapacity of the leaders of the Citizens' Union to make deals or pledges or promises that will bind the Union's members and control their votes. They may make contracts, they cannot deliver the goods.

The organic law of the Citizens' Union as it exists to-day is the Declaration of Principles published four months ago. Every member of the Union has joined its ranks subject to those affirmations, and the Union has enlisted its recruits to battle for them. There are mutual and correlative obligations—the Union to uphold and promote, the members to support, the principles of the Declaration. One of those principles is non-partisan administration. By implication and express prohibition the Union is estopped from deals and dickers. Its Declaration insists upon "an entire separation of municipal government from National and State politics." Once let it get into conference with QUIGG and it would be in National and State politics up to its ears.

The membership of the Citizens' Union, the voters who have expressed their desire for the nomination of Mr. Low, will not follow their leaders into the Platt camp. If the managers of the Union should abandon the principle of non-partisanship its members would abandon it and them.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The President of the French Republic has departed from Paris on his visit to the Czar, and the Czar will receive him, apparently, with as splendid ceremony as was accorded last week to the Emperor of Germany, and with even more display of national and political friendship. A great military review at the capital, a "military breakfast," a naval review at Kronstadt, and a state dinner by the President at the French Embassy, with the establishment of a "Faure Fountain," as a permanent memorial of the visit, mark the importance which the Czar's Government is willing to have attached to it. But at the same time, the conspicuous reception given to the German Emperor on the very eve of M. FAURE'S arrival must be taken as notice that the "alliance" will be of no use to France as against her one great foe. If not useful in that direction, of what use is the alliance in any?

It looks as if the Czar's Government were simply strengthening themselves at all possible points to carry out the Eastern policy which is of real consequence to them. A very serious article in the latest number of The Quarterly of London by a writer clearly familiar with the inside history of European diplomacy for the last twenty years asserts that the Czar has quietly and without parade made another alliance which is of infinitely greater value than that with France or than the understanding, whatever it may be, with Germany. This is one with Austria-Hungary, by which the latter is to be allowed to stretch its dominion gradually along the western side of the Balkan Peninsula through Macedonia to a port on the Aegean at Salonica. In return, Austria will support any movement Russia may decide to make through the eastern half of the Balkan Peninsula to Constantinople.

Of course, an alliance of this importance is not to be accepted as established on the authority of an anonymous magazine article, but The Quarterly has always had great reputation in this field, and the alliance would solve many questions. The latent animosity between the two empires has heretofore been based on the desire of Russia to control the Balkan country, and on that of Austria to open the only possible outlet to the sea. Russia could easily balk the ambition of Austria, and the latter has always been a source of danger on the flank of Russia in any movement south. But while neither could move safely without the consent of the other, each could substantially have its way if Russia were willing to give up to Austria the road to Salonica. And, these two agreeing, it would seem impossible to check the march of Russia in her own time to Constantinople.

That the peoples of the Western Balkans would be greatly benefited by the rule of Austria is shown by the immense advantages conferred in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The net result of the advance of Russia through Rumania and Bulgaria to Constantinople is a far larger question. But since Turkey is bound to break up sooner or later, Russia is the natural heir to the capital, and, with the assent of Austria, Germany, and France, no successful opposition could be made to her taking possession.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

It does not appear whether the Assessors of the various towns in Westchester have acted independently or in concert. It seems unlikely that they should all have simultaneously and spontaneously and for the first time looked at the statute which requires them to assess real estate at its true value, and to guess conscientiously at personalty. It is certain that they have been marking up values all over the county. One set in Mamaroneck has announced its basis of operations as a multiplication of the old valuation by three, and its readiness to correct any variations that may be shown from that ratio. This is perfectly fair, though it sheds a lurid backward light upon the proceedings of previous Assessors. In other townships the Assessors are not so frank. But though there are diversities of operation, there is the same spirit.

It is inevitable that one should seek in the lists for evidence of partiality in favor of the steady inhabitant as against the Summer sojourner, and in favor of the man of moderate means as against the millionaire. We are afraid it must be owned that such a search will be rewarded. One candid Assessor explained the procedure of his board against one great estate: "We tried them last year for a considerable increase, and they staid with us; so we went a little stronger this year." In fact, the tendency on the part of constant residents and "poor men" to put upon the estates of "rich men" and occasional residents the burden of the cost of government is so much a part of human nature that it would be surprising if Assessors did not yield to it. Equal and exact justice would, it is to be feared, make them unpopular with the majority of their fellow-citizens who cast the votes, and this concerns them more than getting themselves disliked by the minority at whose expense the majority desires to be relieved of taxation.

It is a question, of course, of "what the traffic will bear." It will not do to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, that is to say, to drive away the Summer resident who bears what should be the general burden. But short of that the rural Assessor need not go in fear of any temporal punishment for spoiling the urban Egyptian.

This obvious temptation has been resisted in many instances. The Assessors of Mamaroneck must have been gratified by the declaration of a New Yorker whose assessment they had raised from $37,000 to $171,000 that he would make no protest. On the other hand, the temptation seems to have been yielded to by the Assessors of Mount Pleasant, and conspicuously in the cases of the Messrs. ROCKEFELLER. The assessment of their estates seems to have been unreasonable and indefensible upon any principle whatever. And taxpayers thus treated have no redress. On the morning after "Grievance Day" appeared an opinion by Judge MACLEAN of the Supreme Court, in part, to be sure, turning on a technicality, but in part also going to the merits. The Judge seems to indicate his belief that the complainants have been wronged, but he tells them plainly that they have no remedy. The Assessors were exercising judicial functions within their jurisdiction, and no appeal lies to the courts. The aggrieved person "must appeal to public opinion and to the ballot, and use his efforts to procure the election of other and more competent Assessors." But this seems like mocking him. An appeal on the part of a casual resident "to public opinion" against an overassessment is an appeal to people who may be supposed to be chuckling over their escape from taxation at his expense. What he suffers from is really taxation without representation.

It is hard to see what redress a rich man has. But he has one recourse, if only he be rich enough. Let him buy the township. In that case it will be impossible for the Assessors elected by his tenants to discriminate against him. If a township be too much of an undertaking for a single millionaire, it could easily be managed by a syndicate of Summer millionaires. That would dispose of the question of unequal taxation, but it might precipitate the even more serious question of an "anti-rent war."

THE ALBANY ABDUCTION.

The abduction of the Conway child in Albany has already taken a place in the list of noteworthy mysterious crimes, of which, by the way, our own city has had more than its share lately. JOHNNIE CONWAY has only been missing from his home in Albany since Monday, to be sure, but there is, at this moment, not the slightest clue as to his whereabouts or the identity of his abductors. The case is so mysterious, indeed, that even theories about the cause of the crime are scarce. MICHAEL CONWAY, the child's father, is not a rich man. He is employed as a train dispatcher in the Albany yards of the New York Central Railroad. He does not believe that labor strikes are either wise or profitable, and he has consistently stuck to his post when many of his fellows have stopped work and tried by threats to compel their employers to do something the employers preferred not to do. Thus CONWAY has enemies, whose names are now on the railroad's blacklist. But there is not a vestige of proof that any of these were concerned in the abduction of his boy.

The crime was clearly committed for money, and it was, obviously, suggested to its perpetrators by the recent historical sketches in the newspapers of the incidents of the Charley Ross abduction, printed at the time of the death of CHRISTIAN K. ROSS. The letter received by CONWAY from the abductors telling him what course to pursue in order to rescue his child referred to CHARLEY ROSS, and warned him not to do as that boy's father did; which is, however, exactly what CONWAY did, and what any other man would do in like circumstances. He went to the police with the story of his loss and the rascals' letter.

We are all apt vainly to cherish an illusion that the police are possessed of some sort of mysterious power which enables them to overcome tremendous obstacles. As a matter of fact, the limitations of police authority and skill are sharply defined. We may talk about "scouring the city," but that is only indulging in a feeble figure of speech. The machinery by which stolen jewelry or plate or other merchandise may be recovered is quite useless in a case of this kind, and hunting for an abducted child, without a clue, is a discouraging sort of business, in which even the police of the big cities of Continental Europe, where an elaborate system of registry is maintained, would hardly be likely to succeed.

If note had been taken of the personal appearance of the messenger who carried the abductors' letter, or if he could be found again, or if the child who was playing with JOHNNIE in the street possessed any appreciable powers of observation or expression, there would be at least a clue to start with. Those are the hopeless "ifs" in the Conway case, which is the kind of case that excites sympathy in every household, and brings home to us, in a startling manner, the fact that all our boasted safeguards in modern urban life would be of little value if nine-tenths of the people were not honest and law-abiding. We have no doubt that the police of Albany are working with zeal and vigilance, and doubtless the police of other cities will presently lend them skilful aid. It would be folly, too, to despair in this early hour of the boy's recovery. That, indeed, is a quite likely event. But we seriously doubt that the abductors will be quickly caught and punished.

Notwithstanding repeated assertions on the part of Citizens' Union members that the Union will nominate Mr. Low, with or without the co-operation of the Republicans, it can be stated on the highest authority that Mr. Low has said that he will not accept a nomination from the Citizens' Union alone.—The Commercial Advertiser.

Then Mr. Low will not be the first Mayor of Greater New York.

It was a sensible as well as courageous thing for ex-Gov. FLOWER to do to talk plainly and frankly to his farmer friends and neighbors about the real nature of combinations of capital generally called Trusts. His principle that these combinations of capital must be judged by their fruits is just and practical, and most of the instances he cited were pertinent, but he would have done better to say nothing, or else to say much more, about the Sugar Trust. The vice of that combination is that it has derived a very large part of its profits from legislative favors, and has the reputation of having invested in these as in improved machinery. Now, when any corporation is enabled by legislation which taxes and checks competition to make larger profits the people who are dependent on it for one of the great necessaries of life are distinctly wronged, and any corporation that secures such an advantage by any means is guilty of the wrong. But when the advantage is secured by the means used by the Sugar Trust the wrong becomes greater and the offense more outrageous. This is a fact which Mr. FLOWER will do well to remember the next time he has anything to say on this subject.

Two plans are suggested by which the Democrats of Pennsylvania may disgrace themselves at their State Convention on the 31st. One is the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. The other is the adoption of a resolution removing Mr. HARRITY from the National Committee. Either plan will do the business. The first is idiotic, the second is indecent. To make the job complete, why not adopt both?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is painful to record that two scientists have been arrested out in Oregon for grave robbing. To be sure the scientists were from Chicago and the graves they robbed were those of Indians, presumably prehistoric, and certainly not taxed; therefore the offense is, on the one hand, not so surprising as it might have been, and, on the other, it hardly reduces the perpetrators to the grade of common body-snatchers. Still, one cannot regret that the arrest was made. It may help to settle the now doubtful question of just how old a grave must be to make its desecration permissible on archaeological grounds, instead of criminal under the law and instinctive human sentiment.

—Now that the Canadians have been unkind enough to win the deciding race in the series on Lake St. Louis for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup, it will be at once timely and consoling to point out the many respects in which these contests between the little boats have differed from those in which real yachtsmen take part. So marked was the dissimilarity—and especially from the international races, which furnish, of course, the very highest of yachting standards—that it is almost ludicrous for the owners of the Momo and the Glencairn II. to claim that they are even younger brothers of those who go down to, and occasionally on, the sea in big sloops and schooners. For have they, either this Summer or last, once made charges of foul play against each other, or found in little accidents proof of a malignant desire to win rather than conquer? The negative answer that must be given to this question puts these too pretentious persons far out of the category that includes the typical internationalers. In the next place, notice the uncouth, or rather savage, indifference they have shown to the state of the weather. They actually went out sailing when it rained, and breezes which, considering the size of the craft, amounted to hurricanes, did not deter them from seeking the rude joys of combat! And they pulled rough, indelicately perfumed ropes with the shocking indifference of a common sailor, and steered their own boats as if there wasn't a professional Captain to be obtained for hire. Of a verity these were not yachtsmen, either meridional or longitudinal, nor was this yachting. To show pluck and skill, good temper in defeat, and modesty in victory, is all well enough in its way, but it's hardly the thing to create excitement on the piazzas where the more scrupulous amateurs settle their rivalries.

—First it was the writing fellows that deserted Boston for New York, and now the dealers in wool have been forced to follow them. There were a lot of abandonments in between these two, and if the process of transference continues much longer the Occidental Athens will have reason to regret that it, too, wasn't included in the territory recently annexed by the metropolis. Boston is only a suburb of New York, anyway, and really it might as well share this city's name as well as its other advantages.

PERSONAL.

—Justice MACLEAN, in his decision affirming the validity of Tarrytown's assessment rolls, says: "The mischiefs from unjust and unequal taxation are numerous, and most of them without any adequate remedy." That is a sentence which much needs the addition of "under the law as it exists," for, of course, there will be quite adequate remedies for all the injustice and inequality just as soon as the people of this and other States choose to demand them from the Legislature. Justice MACLEAN really arraigns the taxpayers, not the law or the assessors, which and who are exactly what the voters make them.

—Some light on the claims so frequently made in behalf of chess as training for the mind is cast by the petty squabble which has arisen over the match between STEINITZ and LIPSCHUTZ for the Challenge Cup. Here are two great masters of the game, and the two big metropolitan clubs of chess players to which they belong engaged in a bitter quarrel, not over the merits of their champions or some obstruse question of chess strategy—which, though unseemly, would have been pardonable—but in regard to the plainly expressed and voluntarily signed agreement under which the match was to be conducted. One side is endeavoring to win by default instead of by a demonstration of superior skill, and the other is equally eager to make that very endeavor a default and thus avoid the perils of a real contest. Neither, apparently, sees, or seeing, does not care that such a victory is defeat and that a prize thus obtained disgraces, rather than ornaments, a clubhouse. As a matter of fact, the playing of chess is excellent mental training—for the playing of chess and for nothing else. To attain skill at all remarkable, a man must devote his whole time to the game for years. At this almost frightful cost he earns the privilege of occasionally competing with one of the dozen or so men in his generation who have been mad enough to pay that price for the same privilege, and even then the stakes contended for are no larger than those for which third or fourth-rate prizefighters reluctantly endure a little pummeling. As a recration, chess is all right, and undoubtedly the finest game of skill ever invented, but as mental discipline it is naught and less than naught.

—There is much of truth in Congressman FISCHER'S statement that "if Mr. Low would descend a little from his high position" he would have a better chance of getting the Republican nomination. To "descend a little" is the way to get many things in this world; it is also the way to lose many things. The Congressman should not concentrate his attention on the one fact and ignore the other.

—Connecticut is getting as much comfort as it can from a qualified assurance from Prof. H. A. BALLOU that the caterpillars recently discovered at Hartford are not immature specimens of the dreadful gypsy moth that has cost Massachusetts so many dollars and so much anxiety. The creatures appeared, twenty in number, on a plum tree in the garden of a Mr. FRISBIE, and they had stripped one bough quite bare of leaves before that possibly hereafter famous gentleman got after them. He killed all he could find, but the professor managed to secure two or three more the next day. He says they look much like the fuzzy monster of voracity that has been threatening all New England so long, but there are some points of difference noticeable to one who, like himself, had obtained an intimate acquaintance with the real gypsy while engaged in its destruction. Another authority, Mr. ALBERT H. WALKER, writes to The Hartford Courant that it is now too late for gypsy moths in the caterpillar state. They assume the pupa form about the middle of July, become perfect insects early in August, and deposit their eggs in September. He adds: "Neither a gypsy caterpillar nor a female gypsy moth can travel more than a short distance during its lifetime, and of course the pupa is almost as inert as the egg. The territorial spreading of the pest is so slow that it has taken twenty-six years to extend over 230 square miles, or about eight miles in each direction, from its place of American origin in Medford. The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture has received reports from many places in the United States announcing the appearance in those localities of the gypsy caterpillar, and has caused every one of those reports to be investigated, but they have all been disproved. Unless Hartford is an exception, no instance of the escape of the pest beyond the limits of the 230 square miles is known. That district being 100 miles from Hartford, it seems very improbably that any genuine gypsy caterpillar or gypsy moth has ever reached our city."

CURRENT NOTES.

Gov Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts has gone on a steam yacht to Northeast Harbor, Me., for a two weeks' vacation, taking his family with him.

* * *

The coachman of a rich resident of San Francisco has applied to the courts to release him from his wife, and the local newspapers head their accounts of the proceedings, "Divorce in High Life."

* * *

A business firm in Des Moines, Iowa, which has just been dissolved, had been in existence only thirty-one years, and yet it was the oldest firm in the city.

* * *

The Boston Journal says that ex-President Grover Cleveland has sent a check to the office of the Children's Health Fund of that city to help forward its work of sending children of poor parents to the country on brief vacations during the Summer months.

* * *

A few days ago a bundle of love letters and his sweetheart's portrait in the breast-pocket of the coat of John McNally of Chicago stopped a bullet and saved his life just as effectively as the good soldier boy's New Testament ever did during the war of the rebellion.

* * *

The late Catherine Negley of Pittsburg, Penn., bequeathed $8,000 for the aid of needy students in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, and a tract of land in Calhoun County, Iowa, and $5,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers.

* * *

The Galveston News notes as a singular fact, in view of its State's immense herds of cattle, that Texas imports from other States much of the butter it uses. Some of its citizens are now laboring to procure the establishment of creameries and cheese factories there.

* * *

A law of the State of Massachusetts prohibits towns from offering more than $500 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of a murderer. The town of North Adams has "got around" the statute in the case of the murdered Pawnbroker Adams, and his sister by offering $500 for the murderer or murderers of each of them—$1,000 in all.

* * *

A St. Louis policeman, who had a warrant of arrest against a woman for alleged assault and battery, refused to imprison her when he found it was directed against a lady in the eighty-sixth year of her age. He took her to a friend's house and secured bail for her, and the Prosecuting Attorney, when told that she was too old and feeble to assault anybody, said he would revoke the warrant.

* * *

What is said to be the biggest farm in this country is in the Southwestern part of Louisiana. It extends a hundred miles east and west, and has one and a half million acres. There are 16,000 head of cattle on the farm, a railroad runs thirty-three miles through it, and the owning company has three steamboats operating on the various waters of the estate, of which 300 miles are navigable.

* * *

Some of the papers are making much of the fact that the President registered at a hotel simply as William McKinley, Canton. A distinguished former member of the United States Senate used to be credited with inscribing only Mahone, Virginia.

The model of the equestrian statue of the late Major Gen. John F. Hartranft, the hero of Fort Stedman, which is to be set up in front of the new Pennsylvania Capitol in Harrisburg, is now being made in Paris, and when completed will be shipped to Philadelphia, where it will be cast in bronze.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The Billions of Boston.

From The Boston Budget.

Boston is now a billion-dollar city on the assessment rolls. Nobody doubts that if all its personal property were assessed it would be a two-billion city.

A Southern Man's Design.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Atlanta man has patented a device for blowing away snow. That inventor has never been in a blowing match against a Northwestern blizzard.

Canadian Irritation.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Herald.

There is more irritation and resentment in the attitude of the Canadian people toward the United States than we can remember to have existed for a score of years.

The Maryland Platform.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

We can assure the esteemed Augusta Chronicle that it will never find a Populist, a Socialist, an Anarchist, a Republican, or a Single Taxer standing on the kind of a platform the Maryland Democrats adopted.

Recognition.

From The Providence Journal.

The purchase by New York of some 25,000 acres of land in the Adirondacks for the preservation of the watershed, at a cost of $150,000, reminds us how far ahead of any other that State is in the adoption of a wise forestry policy.

The Southerners Temperate.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

It can be stated that the average Southerner has been slandered by outsiders in regard to his drinking habits. The South is a temperate section. Prohibition is more general under local option laws in the South than in any other quarter of the Union.

Not Shadows,

From The Boston Transcript.

A Western Massachusetts paper says that the Shaw Memorial lies within the shadow of Harvard College. Oh, no, it doesn't. Harvard College throws its light out into the world; it is the other institutions—some of them, at least—which cast the shadows.

Publicity.

From The Scranton (Penn.) Truth.

Merely to stock a store and open it is not sufficient in these days of keen business rivalry. The merchant, in order to succeed, must make known his advantages through the newspapers that reach the people not only of this city, but of the surrounding towns as well. This is now called "publicity," but it can be quite as well recognized under the good old name of advertising.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD TRENCH.

Commissioner Collis Invited to Make Personal Survey of the Ditch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in your paper of this date, "King's Bridge Road Trench," is quite a living topic on the upper end of the Island. Mr. Collis's reply is very poor, and no excuse for the disgraceful state of the road. The Third Avenue Traction Company dug a trench and spoiled the road for driving, possibly not for teaming; and to say that the company is simply waiting to obtain a new franchise is very much like a man stealing my watch and pawning it and the broker refusing to give it up, and only waiting till the thief can get a valid title to it through the courts. The main road through New York City has never received proper attention.

The annexed district is full of good roads, but mud or dust prevails north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and now we have a ditch in the centre of the roadbed to Amsterdam Avenue. The press make a great deal of a new French Boulevard and spending money on roads in Van Cortlandt Park, but the main artery of the island is neglected and not fit to drive over and never was since the old King's Bridge Road was altered. Will you please use your influence to correct this imposition, and ask Mr. Collis to leave his Fifth Avenue pipes after the eight-hour day is over and drive over the ditch and along the ditch, and possibly into the ditch, and oblige

INWOOD.

New York, Aug. 18, 1897.

The Times's Sketch of Mr. Dana.

From The Boston Herald.

There is a very pardonable curiosity to learn the name of the author of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S sketch of Charles A. Dana, which we reproduced in our columns yesterday. It isn't often that a writer succeeds so well in describing a man's characteristics as they are known to the world, balancing the virtues and failings of his subject so neatly, and producing a keen and clever result, that must have tickled Mr. Dana, as it did all those who know him and read The Sun.

NUGGETS.

No Background.

"Every man needs a wife to brighten up the place."

"Yes; but suppose he hasn't any place."—Chicago Record.

Not Qualified to Say.

Wilton—Do you agree with David, that all men are liars"

Wilby—How can I tell? Just think of the number of men that I never saw!—Boston Transcript.

New Style.

"Who is that man with the eager, far-away look?"

"Oh, he's got the prosperity face."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Happy Condition.

"I have all the world before me!" shouted the young politician who was addressing an audience in the northeastern part of the Seventh Ward.

"Yes," shouted an enthusiastic listener; "and Tuckahoe at your back!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Not in His Set.

"Fudhams, do you know Scorjel, the druggist?"

"Only in a business sort of way. He is not exactly in our set, you know. One has to be rather careful how one— Ah, Scorjel, good morning. Fine day."

"Yes, it's a nice day. Mr. Fudhams, would it be convenient for you to pay me that $15 you borrowed about six months ago?"—Chicago Tribune.

WISTFULNESS.

From The Washington Star

When the mercury is waiting
Just at seventy or so
And you find a gladsome respite
From the cruel Summer's glow,
A regret comes stealing o'er you
As you watch the sunbeams play
And you sigh in mournful accents,
"If 'twould only stay this way!"

When your purse at last is heavy
With a long-expected sum,
And the right is yours to mingle
With life's pleasures as they come,
You behold the threatening shadow
Of the dreaded "rainy day;"
And you count your store and murmur
"If 'twould only stay this way!"

When the world is smiling fondly
And the days like dream-light shine,
And the things you've wished for cluster
Like the fruit upon the vine,
Then you think of bleak November
And the waste, where all was gay,
And again the thought assails you—
"If 'twould only stay this way!"

BOMBS FOR THE TURKS

Man Killed and Several Others Injured by an Explosion in Constantinople.

SULTAN CLOSELY GUARDED

Report that a Similar Outrage Was Attempted Within the Precincts of the Palace.

ARMENIAN WITH EXPLOSIVES ARRESTED AT THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

A Bomb Thrown Just Outside Police Headquarters in the Pera District Failed to Explode—Terror in the City.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—The city is almost in a panic to-night over the news of bomb explosions attempted or accomplished this afternoon at three different points. The explosions are attributed to the Armenians. At 3 o'clock a bomb was thrown just outside the Police Headquarters, in the Pera District. It failed to explode.

Almost at the same moment an Armenian, whose name, it is believed, is Garabet, was arrested at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, in the Galata District. He was carrying a package of explosives, which he was trying to ignite.

A second bomb was exploded in a private road between the Vizierate (offices of the Grand Vizier) and the State Council House. One man was killed and several others were severely injured. The explosion shattered windows in the vicinity and did other slight damage.

The police have made a number of arrests. Reports of the outrages spread quickly through the city and caused the greatest excitement. The police and the Guards at the Sultan's Palace are taking extraordinary precautions to-night, which have given color to a rumor that the bomb throwing is part of a widespread plot.

The most abject terror prevails in the precincts of the palace. In many parts of the city, particularly in the vicinity of the Police Headquarters and of the State Council House, all the shops were closed and it was necessary to call out the entire police force and the military before anything like calm was restored.

The Armenian who was arrested at the Imperial Ottoman Bank was trying, it is reported, to place the bundle of explosives near one of the main entrances. The crowd who saw him delivered by the bank officials to the police would have made short work of him if they had not been prevented.

The police are very reticent as to the reason for summoning the Palace Guard and closing all the doors and gateways; but it is rumored that a similar outrage was attempted within the palace limits, and that the approaches were barred to prevent the exit of the would-be perpetrator.

PREVIOUS RAID ON THE BANK.

Many Persons Were Killed Last Year in the Riots Which Followed.

On the afternoon of Aug. 26, 1896, a score of Armenians, armed with revolvers and bombs, invaded the Imperial Ottoman Bank and killed a number of gendarmes on guard. They mounted to the roof of the building and fired on the police in the streets below. The police returned the fusillade, and several persons were killed. Then the riot became general. Shops were sacked and bazaars invaded, and the wildest excitement prevailed throughout certain quarters of the city.

The movement, which was revolutionary in plan and scope, had its origin at the secret meetings of the Hintchakist Armenians.

Riots broke out in the Galata quarter, and the Turks killed many Armenians. The street between Dalmabegtche and Tophanes resembled a field of battle.

While the Ottoman Bank was in the hands of the rioters, circulars were delivered at the different embassies, signed by members of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee, declaring that they intended to hold the bank for two days, during which period they wanted the powers to intervene to settle the Armenian question, threatening that if the authorities tried to recapture the bank they would blow it up with all its treasure.

They told Sir Edgar Vincent, Governor of the bank, they had selected the bank because it was the most suitable place for making a demonstration, and expressed a willingness to surrender, provided they might retain their revolvers, giving up the bombs, and have safe conduct out of the country. These terms were agreed upon. The Armenians surrendered, and they were taken on board Sir Edgar Vincent's yacht Sentaree, which was guarded by the British guardship Imogene and two British gunboats.

The number killed and wounded during the riots is known to have been very large. The Armenian Patriarch excommunicated all Armenians concerned in the uprising, and the leaders of the mob left Turkey.

BOMB SCARE IN PARIS, TOO.

Explosion Following M. Faure's Departure for Russia Leads to Talk of an Anarchist Plot.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Ten minutes after the President's departure for Russia to-day, while the crowds were returning along the route traversed by M. Faure, a bomb exploded at the corner of the Boulevard Magenta and the Rue Lafayette, in front of the restaurant Duval. The report caused a panic in the neighborhood, and all sorts of wild stories were circulated, based on the statement attributed to Anarchists, that their next effort would be an attempt upon the life of President Faure. The explosion caused but little damage, and nobody was hurt.

The officials of the Prefecture of Police found that the bomb had consisted of an iron tube, 30 centimetres long and 5 centimetres in diameter. Some of the nails contained in it were thrown a few feet on to the sidewalk. Scraps of paper were found about the scene of the explosion inscribed "Vive la Liberté" and "Vive la Pologne!" apparently pointing to the fact that the author of the explosion to-day was the same individual who caused the recent explosion in the Bois de Boulogne and on the Place de la Concorde.

M. Girard, Director of the Municipal Laboratory, regards the explosion as a serious attempt by a militant Anarchist. The bomb, he says, was properly constructed, and would have caused great damage but that the tube was cracked.

President Faure is accompanied on his way to Russia by M. Hanotaux, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by Admiral Besnard, the Minister of Marine.

The Presidential party arrived at Dunkirk at 1 o'clock this afternoon and received a patriotic ovation. The President embarked on board the French warship Pothuau, which was lying in the Roads at 2 o'clock, amid the cheering of crowds on the quays and the booming of salutes from the warships.

M. Faure, on board the Pothuau, then reviewed the French squadron at anchor, and as soon as this ceremony was completed, the Pothuau put to sea, followed by the Surcouf and Bruix, which will escort her to Cronstadt.

The President will be received by the Czar in the Cronstadt Roads. The first day of M. Faure's visit to Russia will be devoted to his reception at Cronstadt and at Peterhof, to the exchange of official visits, a banquet at the Peterhof Palace, and a gala performance at Imperial Theatre.

On Tuesday, Aug. 24, the Czar and his guest will start for St. Petersburg, where the President will be welcomed by the municipality and will receive in audience delegations from the municipalities of the principal cities of the Russian Empire. The President will also, on Tuesday, lay the cornerstone of the new French Hospital, and in the evening M. Faure will preside at a banquet which he will give at the French Embassy in honor of the Czar. On Wednesday, Aug. 25, President Faure will be present at a grand review on the parade ground of the Krasnoe-Selo Camp. The review will be followed by a grand military breakfast and the day's entertainments will wind up with a brilliant fête in the gardens of the Peterhof Palace.

The next day, Thursday, there will be a grand review in Cronstadt Roads of the combined French and Russian squadrons, at the termination of which President Faure will bid farewell to the Czar and Czarina and will return on board the Pothuau, which will immediately afterward sail for France. The President should reach Dunkirk, on his return journey, on Tuesday, Aug. 31.

Among the magnificent decorations prepared for the occasion of the visit of M. Faure to St. Petersburg, is a very handsome fountain, to be known as the Faure Fountain, constructed in the middle of the historic Kazan Square. It is destined to remain as a permanent memorial of the visit of the President of the French Republic to the Czar of all the Russias.

President Faure takes with him 300 medals in gold and platinum, eighty medals of silver gilt, and twenty of dull gold, all of which have been specially struck for presentation to the Russian guard of honor which will attend the President during his stay in Russia, and to the various Russian officials who will be in attendance upon the Chief Magistrate of France.

POLISH STUDENTS ARRESTED.

Hurried to Siberia on Suspicion of Plotting Against the Czar.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at St. Petersburg says:

"The murder of Senor Canovas del Castillo has caused the agents of the dread Third Section here entirely to lose their heads. A group of about twenty advanced Polish students at the University of St. Petersburg have been arrested and hurried overland to Siberia on suspicion of being Nihilists and of hatching plots against the Czar. It is thought probable, however, that they will be brought back after M. Faure's visit if inquiries, as is likely, should prove their innocence."

ANARCHIST PERIER ARRESTED.

He Followed M. Faure on the Railway Train from Havre.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A special dispatch from Paris this afternoon says that a man named Perier was arrested yesterday on the train in which President Faure arrived from Havre.

The prisoner was found to have a loaded revolver in his pocket and is known to be a dangerous Anarchist who has already served a term of two years' imprisonment for having in his possession an infernal machine.

Sharp Watch for Anarchists.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Chief Inspector Melville of the Scotland Yard Police has gone to Dover in order to arrange for establishing the closest possible watch upon all arrivals at British seaports. A large staff of London detectives acquainted with foreign Anarchists will be engaged in this work. It is rumored that the British authorities apprehend an active Continental Anarchist plot, with England as the basis of operations.

DUKE OF YORK IN DUBLIN.

He Lands in Ireland with the Duchess and Receives a Popular Ovation.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18.—The Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Kingstown, from Holyhead, at 9 o'clock this morning. The weather was glorious and all the ships in the harbor were brilliantly decorated for the occasion. The Guard Ship Melampus fired a royal salute as the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert entered the harbor. At noon the Commissioners of Kingstown Township boarded the Victoria and Albert and presented the royal visitors with an address expressing the hope that their visit would lead to the establishment of a royal residence in Ireland. The Duke of York replied that he and the Duchess looked forward to becoming better acquainted with the people and the beautiful scenery of Ireland.

On disembarking, the Duke and Duchess were cheered by the vast crowd assembled on and about Carlisle Pier. The cheering, which was mingled with the booming of cannon, was followed by the bands playing the national anthem, during which the whole throng uncovered.

This ovation was repeated upon the arrival of the royal pair in this city. All the windows and housetops along the route were black with people and the buildings were profusely decorated. There was an imposing military procession and on all sides were to be seen Union Jacks entwined with the green flag of old Ireland.

Almost immediately after the Duke and Duchess had crossed College Green a heavy rain fell, thus marring the remainder of the procession.

The Duke and Duchess were received at the Castle by Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and by Countess Cadogan, as a royal salute was fired by a battery of artillery stationed in Phoenix Park, after which the Earl and Countess escorted the royal visitors to the Vice Regal Lodge, where the Guard of Honor was furnished by the Royal Irish Constabulary.

The Duke and Duchess of York will visit Ballsbridge Horse Show, where the Prince of Wales is an exhibitor; will inspect Trinity College, will be present at a public ball and a banquet given by the Lord Lieutenant, will witness a review of the troops in Phoenix Park, and finally will be the centre of attraction at the installation of the Duke of York as a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

On Saturday, August 28, the Duke and Duchess will leave for the south of Ireland. They are due in the north on Sept. 4.

During the evening of Sept. 8 their Royal Highnesses will leave Larne for Balmoral, Scotland.

Barbarossa Loses a Propeller Blade.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The North German Lloyd steamship Saale, Capt. Blanke, which arrived at Plymouth last night from New York for Bremen, reports that on Aug. 17, in latitude 50, longitude 8, she passed the steamship Barbarossa of the same line, which sailed from Southampton Aug. 1 for New York, and that the Barbarossa had lost a blade of her propeller.

MR. WATERS BOUGHT A HORSE.

Eccentric Demonstrations of a Family Pet with Two Italians and a Bicycle Policeman.

During the horse sale at the market at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday Henry Waters, a grocer of 302 East Forty-fourth Street, bought a broncho for $35. The auctioneer said the animal was so gentle that children made a pet of him.

Waters hired two Italians to conduct the pet home.

At Ninety-second Street and Fifth Avenue the pet seemed to remember an engagement up town, for he stopped suddenly, turned and ran half a block, incidentally taking the two Italians, who touched the ground only at irregular and infrequent intervals as they followed. They did the longest stepping ever seen on the avenue.

When Mr. Waters's purchase concluded to stop he varied the exercises. He ran one of the Italians against a wall and kicked the other across the street. Then he butted Mr. Waters, who had run up calling "treat him gently!" gleefully threw up his heels and romped away.

Bicycle Policeman George May gave chase, caught the bronco at Eightieth Street, and held him. Presently Mr. Waters and his Italians toiled along and Mr. Waters explained that the horse was playing and needed only gentle treatment.

The horse listened to this statement and proceeded to illustrate it by knocking May and his wheel into a tangle in the roadway and departing.

At Sixty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue the convention met again, with all members present. Mr. Waters then proposed, in recognition of the policeman's faithful efforts, to make him a present of the horse.

"You will not," said May, backing away from the gift.

"Then take him to the station," Mr. Waters suggested.

"I will not," replied May, even more emphatically. "You take care of your old horse, see? You hire somebody to shoot him."

The policeman then wheeled away. Late in the afternoon Mr. Waters and the two Italians were towing the bronco back up town at the rate of several feet an hour.

INDIAN FRONTIER AROUSED

Afridis and Orakzais Reported to Have Joined the Revolt Against England.

TROOPS MAY HAVE TO RETIRE

The Gurrah and Samil-Mazazai Have Combined and Threaten Parachenar, in the Kurram Valley—Gen. Blood in Camp at Kotah.

SIMLA, Aug. 18—4 P. M.—The whole frontier seems to be in flames. This is the startling announcement made here this afternoon.

The Afridis are marching through the Khyber Pass upon Jamrud, while the Orakzais are advancing by Kurram and are threatening Samana. The Thirty-sixth Regiment of Sikhs, which is divided into detachments along the frontier, has been ordered to concentrate at Fort Lockhart.

It is believed that 10,000 Afridis are threatening Jamrud, but the place is considered proof against attacks by any force without artillery. Before venturing to attack Jamrud, the Afridis, it is expected, will try their strength on the smaller forts in Khyber Pass.

Additional reinforcements of infantry, cavalry, and artillery have been ordered to proceed from Simla to Peschawar to-day, while troops are being moved forward to replace those sent to the front. The work of mobilization is proceeding smoothly.

The Gurrah and Samil-Mazazai have combined and threatened Parachenar, in the Kurram Valley, which is garrisoned by detachments of Goorkhas and Sikhs.

If the Afridis rise generally the British forces will be compelled temporarily to abandon Lundi and Kotal.

The force of British and Indian troops, under the command of Gen. Blood, is now in camp at Kotah, and has been reinforced. The British cavalry yesterday pursued the enemy so far as Barikot, fifteen miles beyond Chakdara.

The defection of the Afridis is regarded as being especially serious, as they have been loyal during many Indian outbreaks and guarded the Khyber Pass for the British during the Afghan war. They are one of the most powerful tribes on the frontier.

Turkey Denies Its Complicity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—The Turkish Government has issued a denial of the alleged understanding said to exist between the Porte and the Ameer of Afghanistan to foment an insurrection in India by preaching through the fanatical priests a holy war against British rule in India.

HAVANA'S BISHOP CENSURED.

Absented Himself from the Pulpit at the Services in Memory of Canovas—Would Not Celebrate Mass.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—La Lucha demands the dismissal of the Bishop of Havana as a rebuke for his failure to respond in a patriotic manner to the request of the Queen Regent for appropriate funeral ceremonies in memory of Premier Canovas del Castillo.

The Bishop absented himself from the pulpit and neglected to designate a worthy preacher for the occasion. He omitted to order masses throughout the diocese, refused to communicate spiritual graces, and would not officiate at Pontifical mass.

At the last moment Capt. Gen. Weyler designated an army chaplain to preach the funeral discourse. The Bishop's conduct is much commented upon in the local press, which reflects public opinion in its sharp criticisms of his behavior. His act is in strong contrast to the ready compliance with a similar request by the Bishops throughout Spain in an hour of national sorrow.

The Bishop's refusal is attributed in some quarters to his desire to protest against recent measures cutting down the salaries of ecclesiastics of episcopal rank as well as of the civil and military employes of the Government.

STABLE MINISTRY FOR SPAIN.

Gen. Azcarraga Sees the Queen Regent at San Sebastian.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The visit of Gen. Azcarraga, the Acting Premier and Minister of War, to the Queen Regent, at San Sebastian, is regarded as being important, in view of the fact that the Premier is known to have expressed the belief that a definitely constituted Ministry is necessary to deal with the situation, especially in view of the arrival here of the new United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, to-day is quoted as saying:

"Even during Canovas's time dissensions existed in the Cabinet, and if they are continued Gen. Azcarraga will be obliged to decline to hold office. In any case, his Cabinet is certain to be only a temporary one.

"I am ready to accept office, and should I do so I would apply reforms to Cuba in the widest sense."

WHITE TO MEET WOODFORD.

Consultation in Paris in Regard to the Way to Proceed at Madrid.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Berlin says:

"It is understood that Mr. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, has gone to Paris to meet Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the newly appointed United States Minister to Spain, for a conference as to the best method of presenting American views as to Cuba at Madrid."

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The Vossische Zeitung says that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the new American Minister to Spain, will impress upon the Spanish Government that autonomy for Cuba must be preceded by the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from the island. If Gen. Woodford's mission fails, President McKinley has decided to take further steps which he will announce by a special message to Congress.

MASS IN HONOR OF CANOVAS.

Services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul—Telegram from Secretary Sherman.

Diplomatic and consular uniforms and foreign decorations and insignia were numerous at the requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Canovas, the murdered Premier of Spain, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street, yesterday. The church was crowded.

The chancel, choir, and pulpit were draped in black. A large catafalque, heavily draped with the letter "C" upon each of its sides, in white, stood at the head of the middle aisle. There were many flowers. Señor Don E. Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, the Secretaries of the Spanish Legation, Señor Don Arturo Baldasano y Topete, Spanish Consul-General here, and representatives of the Spanish Army and Navy, were present. The Rev. Fathers Jannices, Montaone, and Ramon de la Calle, Spanish priests, conducted the services, assisted by the clergy, choir, and quartet of the church. Father Jannices preached the sermon, and quoted Bismarck's eulogy: "I have never uncovered to any man. I uncover whenever the name of Canovas del Castillo is mentioned."

A telegram was received by the Minister from Secretary of State Sherman, saying that he had received notice of the mass so late that he could not attend, and adding: "Accept my profound sympathy with you and the Spanish people on this occasion in giving expression to their grief at the loss of so great a Minister."

Court-Martial for British Seamen.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The British Admiralty has ordered the trial by court-martial to-morrow of two of the prisoners on board the British battleship Royal Sovereign, which was about to sail for three years' service with the Mediterranean Squadron, so that the whole trouble on board the ship can be aired.

Baron von Bieberstein's New Post.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The Hamburgischer Correspondent announces that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, former Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will succeed Baron Saurma von Jeltsch as Ambassador to Turkey.

CALL ON PRESIDENT BARKER.

State Board of Tax Commissioners Demand to See Local Assessment Books.

A rather serious breach in the hitherto peaceful relations existing betweeen the State and Local Tax Commissioners was made yesterday when the State Board in a body paid a visit to the local office without any previous notification and demanded the privilege of examining the books of the city and county commission.

Robert L. Adams of Elmira, Martin Hermance of Poughkeepsie, and Rollin L. Jenkins of Norwich comprise the Board of State Tax Commissioners. They are required to call upon the local commissions once in two years after the assessment rolls are completed and make an investigation and report to the State Board of Equalization if the assessments in the different localities are about equal. It has been customary for the Commissioners to notify the local commissions in advance of their visits.

Yesterday afternoon the three State Commissioners made their appearance at the office in the Stewart Building. They found no one there but President Barker, the other two members of the board, Messrs. Wells and Sutro, being out of town. Mr. Hermance announced that they had come to pay their official visit. Mr. Barker emphatically told the visitors he would not surrender the books in the absence of his colleagues, and insisted that they should be present when the examination was made. He maintained that the meeting should be held openly and publicly, in order that the members of the press, as well as citizens and taxpayers, could be on hand.

Mr. Hermance replied that reporters were not wanted. He said there had already been too much publicity, and referred to the stories that had appeared in the newspapers to the effect that the State Board had threatened the local Tax Commissioners with indictment unless they assessed property at its full valuation.

The reference to the matter of indictments caused a lively tiff between the local President and the three visitors. Mr. Barker accused the State Commissioners of attempting to cause the indictment of himself and his colleagues. He said: "Your attempt failed, just as you have failed in your purpose now. When you conduct an examination here it will be in public. You cannot examine our books to-day."

The State Commissioners recognizing that they could not enforce their demand agreed to a compromise, and Aug. 31, at 10 A. M., was set as the time for the examination of the books of the local commission.

TAX ASSESSORS STILL MEET.

A Quiet Day Yesterday and Few Protests Filed—The Rockefeller Cases Again To-day.

While the Assessors in about half of the Westchester towns held sessions yesterday to consider tax assessment grievances, the day was a very quiet one, compared with Tuesday. In none of the twenty-two towns will the Assessors make their decisions known at once. Most of the cases will be considered in executive session by the boards, and in some few instances testimony will be heard at public sessions.

At North Tarrytown to-day there will be arguments on the applications for reduction presented on behalf of William and John D. Rockefeller, and it is expected the Assessors will bring witnesses and examine them to show that the assessments are not excessive. Even if reductions are allowed, it is nowhere believed that concessions to satisfy the aggrieved millionaires will be granted, and a fight in the courts is inevitable.

The Tarrytown Assessors held a brief session yesterday to allow Lawyer Frank V. Millard to present applications on behalf of three clients. On the ground of being non-residents several persons swore off their personal taxes.

The Westchester County Savings Bank swore off all its $200,000 personal property assessment, as it had more than that sum of non-taxable securities.

At White Plains the Assessors were in session again yesterday. About eighty applicants for reductions have filed affidavits relating their grievances. The board refuses to give out the names of any complainants.

The Peekskill assessors sat until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and practically finished the hearing of protests, but hearings will be given later in the week to any property owners who still desire to be heard. There was a sharp colloquy at the hearing of the Consolidated Ice Company's protest yesterday. The company is assessed at $50,000 for its lake, land, and icehouses, and declares $32,000 is the highest figure at which it should be rated. Last night the board sat in executive session, and adjusted eighty-five claims, but the result of its deliberations is withheld.

CORONERS' OFFICE SCANDAL.

One Has Been Unearthed in Brooklyn —Inquests Held in Cases Devoid of Mystery.

A scandal has been unearthed in the office of the Coroner of Kings County. It appears that Coroner Coombs has been holding inquests in cases where there was no mystery concerning the cause of death and where regular medical certificates were given. In several of these cases the relatives of the deceased persons are not yet aware that an inquest was held by the Coroner.

There are peculiar facilities for such proceedings, for the undertaker receives the death certificate from the attending physician, and after the funeral, all is over to the parties interested. The only sign that the Coroner has acted is in the Health Department, where a blue slip of paper is filed in place of the white slip of the doctor's certificate, and this indicates that the Coroner has received $8.50 for his attendance on the case. No full investigation has yet been made.

One interesting case is that of Florence Fuller, the eight months' old daughter of Thomas R. Fuller of 133 Bridge Street, Brooklyn. The child died on July 24 last, after an illness of several days. Dr. J. J. Colgan of 191 Nassau Street attended the child up to the time of her death, and Thomas J. Donnelly, an undertaker, made the arrangements for the funeral. In Dr. Colgan's death certificate cholera infantum was given as the cause of death. The paper was turned over to Donnelly. The Fullers had no knowledge of an inquest. They said yesterday that there was no possible occasion for one, since the child was in the hands of the doctor up to her death, and the cause of her death could not have been mistaken. When told that a certificate on file at the Health Department showed that an inquest had been held they were surprised and indignant.

Dr. Colgan knew nothing of an inquest, and said that there was no reason why one should have been held. "It was a perfectly plain case," he said, "and there was my certificate, so how could there have been an inquest?" Nevertheless the records in the Controller's office show that Coroner Coombs received $8.50 for holding an inquest on the body of Florence Fuller of 133 Bridge Street at the Morgue on July 25.

Another case is that of the infant son of William H. McCalmont, an inkmaker, of 24 Plymouth Street. The child died in the Brooklyn Hospital. The cause of death was marasmus. A death certificate to that effect was given. The hospital authorities say that there was no Coroner's inquest, so far as they know, nor any occasion for one. But such an inquest was held. The undertaker in this case, also, was Donnelly. Mr. McCalmont, too, said that so far as he knew no inquest was held, and that there was no need of one.

Donnelly's office is at 74 Hudson Avenue. He said yesterday that he saw no reason why he should tell the families that he had called the Coroner's attention to the cases. The Health Department, he said, was closed, and he could not get the burial permit without notifying the Coroner. As to the McCalmont case, one of his clerks, who got the death certificate at the hospital, lost it on his way down town, and rather than delay the funeral Donnelly thought it best to notify the Coroner. He said he had not asked Coombs to investigate more than five or six cases for the reason that the certificate was lost or the Health office closed. He further said that the thing would not have come out had he not quarrelled with John H. Farrell, another undertaker.

Coroner Coombs said that if the records in the Health Office said that there were inquests in these cases, they must have been held. He could not explain why the slip gave the Morgue as the scene of the Fuller inquest, when the burial had really taken place from the home of the parents.

AUTHOR AGAINST MANAGER

Harrison Grey Fiske Seeks to Enjoin Lewis Morrison from Producing "The Privateer."

AVERS BREACH OF CONTRACT

Says that the Manager Agreed to Produce His Play in an Adequate Manner, and Apparently Will Not Do So.

A case of unusual theatrical interest has been begun in Part I. of the Supreme Court by Harrison Grey Fiske, the author of "The Privateer," who seeks to enjoin Lewis Morrison and Edward J. Abram from producing that play, which is announced to open at the Star Theatre Saturday night for four weeks. In some respects this case is believed to be without precedent, and it involves a question that is of interest to dramatic authors on the one hand and to theatrical managers on the other.

Mr. Fiske's complaint alleges that "The Privateer" is an original work, and that as a pictorial romantic melodrama, involving certain sensational scenic and mechanical "effects," it requires a careful and complete production, and that if the play is presented with an inferior cast and in an inadequate manner it will be destroyed as a theatrical property, and will injure his reputation as an author.

The complaint recites that in February, 1895, Mr. Morrison entered into a contract with Mr. Fiske to produce "The Privateer" within a specified time, and paid down $750 in advance of royalties. Mr. Morrison intended to play the leading part himself, and it was expressly stipulated that the production should be made in a thoroughly first-class manner. Letters from the actor to Mr. Fiske attached to the complaint contain repeated promises that a strong cast and an expensive mounting would be provided. Before the period mentioned in this contract expired Mr. Morrison, on the plea that he required further time for elaborate preparations, secured from Mr. Fiske a further extension, paying therefor another advance and incorporating in the supplemental agreement a forfeit of $1,000 in the event of failure to present the play before Nov. 1 of this year.

A few months ago Mr. Morrison notified the author that he had arranged to produce the play Aug. 23 at the Star Theatre, and that he had concluded not to appear in the leading part himself, because he believed that it would be better fitted to an actor identified with heroic roles; he announced that he would provide a powerful cast and employ the best artists in painting the scenery. The complaint charges that these promises have not been kept; that the actors engaged to appear are either unsuitable or incompetent; that the scenery, mechanicals, and costumes are of a cheap and inferior order, and that the author's intentions will not be carried out. The plaintiff asks the intervention of the court to restrain the defendants by an injunction on the ground of justice and equity. He asks that such an injunction shall issue "during the pendency of his action and perpetually thereafter, and that judgment shall be entered against the defendants for the damage he has or may sustain through their acts.

Mr. Fiske, when seen by a reporter last night in reference to this case, said: "I do not know what I can say just now regarding this very disagreeable matter. I have covered everything in my complaint and in the affidavit accompanying it. I have no desire to embarrass Messrs. Morrison and Abram, and it was only after learning that they did not intend to fulfill their agreement that I resorted to legal methods for self-protection. My counsel, Judge Dittenhoefer, informs me that a peremptory injunction could be obtained which would prevent the production from being given Saturday night, but as I wish to give these gentlemen every opportunity to fulfill the terms of their agreement, I have applied for an injunction in the ordinary way, and the case will not come up for a hearing until Friday of next week.

"If the objectionable features in the production as contemplated are remedied, and the spirit, as well as the letter of the contract, is fulfilled, I shall not press the action. If not, I shall certainly seek a remedy on the lines indicated. It would seem that if the producers desired to live up to their agreement with me and with the managers of the theatres in which they have booked 'The Privateer,' they will make the changes necessary, even should that involve postponing the opening for a week or more."

Among a large number of affidavits from prominent theatrical men attached to the complaint corroborating its allegations is one from T. Henry French, former manager of the Broadway and American Theatres, in which he says: "I was considering 'The Privateer' for production before the contract was made with Mr. Morrison. In my opinion the play is a very strong one, and my hesitancy to produce it was owing to the large expense it would require to properly present it. At a conservative estimate, based upon my practical experience, 'The Privateer' could not be adequately staged at a less outlay than $13,000, while $15,000 or $18,000 might easily be spent upon it with advantage."

Mr. Abram said: "In our contract with Mr. Fiske it was provided that his play should be produced in an adequate manner. We have spent between $7,000 and $8,000 to this end, including all the latest improvements in scenic effects and up-to-date stage and electrical appliances. I do not think that Mr. Fiske is in a position to pass upon the adequacy or inadequacy of the production, as he has not seen over two hours of the entire performance, and only two scenes at that. At all events we do not consider that there is any reason to prove inadequacy before production. We have booked the play throughout the country on our reputation as managers and not on the reputation of Mr. Fiske as an author."

Banner—Levy.

A pretty wedding took place yesterday at Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Avenue, when Miss Julie Levy, daughter of Mrs. Louise Levy, of 147 Lenox Avenue, was united in marriage to Michael Banner, the well-known violinist of Chicago. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Abraham Newmark of Harlem. The hall was decorated in white roses and lilies of the valley. The bride was attired in a rich costume of white brocade satin, trimmed with Duchesse lace and chiffon. Encircling her throat was a beautiful pearl necklace, a gift of the groom. A veil of tulle was fastened with natural orange blossoms, and in her hand she held a bouquet of white roses. There were no bridesmaids or maids of honor. The ushers were David Levy, Harry Levy, and Isaac Levy, brothers of the bride, and the best man was Eugene Banner, a brother of the groom. Alexander Deutsch, an uncle, gave away the bride. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. R. Banner, Mr. and Mrs. M. Deutsch, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Noah, Mr. and Mrs. David Strebel, Charles Schendel of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Edward J. Delehanty, and Harry Banner. The couple will leave on Saturday for Europe.

Col. R. G. Smith Sues for Divorce.

Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., has begun suit against Clara M. Smith for divorce on statutory grounds. Michael Kegan and John Weden are named in the suit. The case will come up in Chancery on Sept. 16. They were married in Jersey City on Dec. 31, 1879, and separated in March, 1891.

Mrs. Smith, who resides at 14 Gregory Street, makes a general denial of her husband's charges.

Park Commissioner Stiles Improving.

The condition of Park Commissioner Stiles, who has been ill at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. H. Davey, on Townele Avenue, Jersey City, was reported yesterday as much improved. He is suffering from heart failure and pleurisy. An operation was performed Tuesday, and it was not until yesterday morning that he rallied from the shock. He is not yet out of danger, but his physicians say if there is no recurrence of the attack he has a fair chance for recovery.

Mr. Young Changes Places.

John Alvin Young has resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to accept the position of Secretary of the Atlantic Trust Company.

VANDERBILT PARTY RETURNS.

Arrives at Victoria, B. C., After a Visit to Alaska.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 18.—Among the returning passengers by the Queen, which arrived here to-day from Alaska, was the Vanderbilt party, comprising W. D. Sloan, wife, and daughter, and H. McK. Twombly, wife and daughter of New York.

They had an enjoyable time and went ashore at Dyea and Skaguay, talked with the adventurers, and took snap shots of picturesque scenery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward Franke.

Edward Franke, one of New York's most prominent builders, died suddenly at his residence, 30 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Tuesday morning of heart failure. Mr. Franke and his family returned from their Summer residence at Lake George on Monday, at which time he appeared in perfect health. He retired early, and, not appearing at breakfast time, his son Alfred went to his room and found him unconscious on the bed. A physician was called in, but his skill was of no avail.

Mr. Franke was born in Westphalia in 1847, and after leaving college he was employed as draughtsman by one of the largest firms of architects in Europe. In 1871 he came to New York and was associated with Samuel Lowden, a prominent builder. When Mr. Lowden died several years later, Mr. Franke succeeded to the business and continued it up to the time of his death.

He built many large buildings in this city, and at the time of his death had over 500 men in his employ. Among the large buildings erected by Mr. Franke were Central Turn Halle, Arion Society Clubhouse, Elmer & Amend's wholesale drug house, Altman & Co.'s store, O'Neill's store, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the Meyer & Johnson Block.

Mr. Franke took no part in politics, but was a member of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and one son. The funeral services will be held at his late residence at 8 o'clock this evening, and the body will be interred in Greenwood on Friday.

Israel Farjeon.

Israel Farjeon, sixty-six years old, a brother of B. L. Farjeon, the English novelist, died Tuesday from the effects of an operation. Mr. Farjeon was a pioneer in the jewelry trade in this city. He was born in London. When twenty-five years of age he went with his brother to Australia, where he was interested in mining. During his stay at Sydney he founded the Otago Times, which is now one of the principal newspapers in New South Wales. He came to this city in 1861, establishing himself in the jewelry business in Malden Lane. Mr. Farjeon was a member of several Masonic orders. The funeral will take place at his home, 13 West Eighty-eighth Street, this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Mary M. Gager.

Mrs. Mary M. Gager, widow of O. A. Gager, died yesterday morning at her home, 120 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, at the age of seventy years. She had been more or less of an invalid for several years. Mrs. Gager's husband died eight years ago. He was the founder of the china importing firm of O. A. Gager & Co., Barclay and Vesey streets.

Up to the time of her illness Mrs. Gager was a constant attendant at Plymouth Church. She gave largely for charity, and among her beneficiaries were the Newsboys' Home, Home for Consumptives, and the Sailors' Home. Mrs. Gager left no children. Her nearest surviving relative is a niece. Funeral services will take place Friday at 10 o'clock. Burial will be in Greenwood.

Ascher B. Fox.

Ascher B. Fox, a well-known lace merchant, of the firm of Charles Bergstein & Co., 555 Broadway, died on Monday at Liberty, N. Y., after a lingering illness. He was born in Boston in 1847, and was associated with the firm for twenty-two years.

Mr. Fox was prominent in Masonic circles, and was a Past Master of Empire City Lodge, No. 206. In 1887 he was married to Miss Fanny Clemons of New York, who died, leaving him childless.

The funeral will be held at Temple Rodoph Sholem, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, Thursday morning. The Rev. Dr. Crossman, pastor of the church, will officiate, and the Empire City Lodge will conduct Masonic services. The interment will be at Union Field Cemetery.

William H. Mount.

William H. Mount died at his home, 311 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, from paralysis, by which he was prostrated on Sunday while on a visit to friends at Tottenville, S. I. He was removed to his home on Tuesday. Mr. Mount was an engineer, but retired several years ago. He was born in New London, Chester County, Penn., in 1836, and removed to Jersey City in 1890. He leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral services took place last night. The interment will be at Calvert, Md.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, late of the firm of Tillinghast & Griffin, brokers at 11 Wall Street, died yesterday at Kennebunkport, Me. The funeral will take place to-morrow at Woburn, Mass.

ROSE DUFFY, aged twenty-one years, daughter of ex-Alderman Michael Duffy, formerly of New York City, died at Mount Vernon Tuesday, at the home of her father, who is now a resident of Mount Vernon.

ELISHA M. ALLEN.—The flag at the Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday in tribute to the memory of a member, Elisha M. Allen of Allen & Brother, woolens, 31 West Broadway. Mr. Allen, who was 73 years old, died at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 15.

Gen. WILLIAM WARD, aged seventy-three, died at his home in Newark, N. J., yesterday. He was at the head of the Eighth New Jersey Regiment at the second battle of Bull Run, and was at five lines. He had lost his left arm. He was at various times Postmaster, City Clerk, and Supreme Chancellor Knights of Pythias.

Sudden Death of Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. Thomas K. Miller of 341 West Fifty-third Street was found dead in Englewood, N. J., yesterday. She left the city about 9 A. M. yesterday to spend a week with her friends the Wilsons, at Englewood. Her two daughters, who went to New Jersey as soon as they heard of Mrs. Miller's death, said that their mother had been recent sufferer from heart disease, and they supposed that she must have succumbed to the exertion of climbing the hill where her dead body was found.

Mrs. Miller lived at 341 West Fifty-third Street with a son and two daughters. She was a widow, her husband having died a year ago. S. M. Simonsen, a Deputy Sheriff, is her brother.

Prof. Humphreys Dead.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 18.—Prof

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"ODD LOT" DEPARTMENT.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100 share lots, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Market Letter on Application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, 58th Ex'ge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds Peoria Division.
First Mtge. Bonds Evansville Division.
Second Mortgage Bonds.
Stock.
Holders of the above are notified that the limit for receiving deposits of Bonds and subscriptions under the plan of reorganization is fixed at September 1st, 1897. Deposits and subscriptions should be made on or before that date, at the New York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New York.
MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
R. SUYDAM GRANT,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
Committee.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Counsel.

PUBLICATION BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE Exchange Bank of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Sec. 28, Art. 1, Chap. 689, Laws of 1892:

Nov. 1, 1885..Ewen Bros.	$82.87
Nov. 1, 1889..Russell H. Munroe	35.65

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New York Produce Exchange Bank in New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier,
City, County, and State of New York.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1897. H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County,
Certificate filed in New York Co.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK OF the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 3, Chapter 689, of the banking law of 1892 of the State of New York:

F. di Hany, New York	$90.75
S. Loesch, New York	53.32
J. Meyer, New York	81.75
Obermauer & Zapp, New York	62.53
Wm. Steigler, New York	62.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1897.
G. F. KRAPP, 56,
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

Omaha & St. Louis Railroad Co.
1st Mortgage 4% Bonds and Scrip
Bought and Sold by
ROLSTON & BASS
16 and 18 Broad St.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Wall Street bears kept up yesterday their merry-go-round of short sales and fable making. Net result: Bear losses.

Practically every active stock on the list advanced. Stocks under special attack scored most gains.

The Street was again filled with distressing "special dispatches" (invented in Wall Street and sent West to be retelegraphed here) telling of destructive weather in Kansas and elsewhere throughout Western crop territory. As on previous days, these "special dispatches" varied—some telling of hot winds and others of killing frosts. Common sense consideration disposed of such cheap bugaboos.

***

One fact made conspicuous by the day's developments was that stocks are not pressing for sale. People who own them are willing to hold them.

***

The new short interest has already become unwieldy.

***

Important houses with foreign connections are beginning finally to express cheerful views. No longer is there any attempt to disguise the fact that the international business situation is so shaping that Europe must send millions of gold here. Banking interests abroad have been cleverly endeavoring to keep back this American gold import movement as long as possible by advising foreign investors to hold aloof from the developing security market here.

Listening to such advice has deprived such investors already of opportunities to make tremendous profits, and it is not strange that finally the deterrent counsels of the European banker, backed by cynical European newspapers, are to be put aside—outweighed in influence by the splendid object lesson with which for weeks and months past Wall Street has been daily presenting.

***

Railroad earnings grow. Gross increases are big. Net increases bigger.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $5,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112½@112⅝.

***

In State bonds $3,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 86.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2	Mo. Pacific	1½
Am. Sugar R. pf.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅝
Can. Southern	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	3	Nor. Pac. pf.	½
Chicago Gas	⅝	Quicksilver	⅞
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	Reading	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Detroit Gas	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	S. P. & Duluth pf.	4½
Flint & P. M.	⅛	Texas Pacific	½
H. B. Claflin Co.	¾	Union Pacific	½
Lacled. Gas	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
L. E. & West. pf.	¼	West. Union	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Western Gas	4
Met. Traction	1	Wisconsin Cent.	½

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	1¼
Central Pacific	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
C., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
D., L. & W.	1½	Pullman Car	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Quicksilver pf.	3
Erie 2d pf.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Flint & P. M. pf.	½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	⅜
Hocking Coal	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Long Island	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Houston & Tex. gen.	1
U. P. ext. s. f. 8s, t. r.	1
U. P. ext. s. f. 8s, t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Ga. 1st inc.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1
Ohio South. gen.	4
Or. Sh. Line, inc., A.	1
St. J. & Gr. Isl. 1st.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, 4 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $118,885,332; balances, $6,729,853; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $416,944.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were half a cent higher, at $4.84½ for sixty days, and unchanged, at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@4.85¾ for demand, $4.87½@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Par@7½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½ premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—60c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were offered on the Stock Exchange at 54½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 51⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars nominal.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 339,063.81 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 24d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,790,632
Exports in the same period	28,779,632
Net exports	$25,987,881
Net exports, 1896	30,672,407
Net exports, 1895	20,702,999
Net exports, 1894	71,381,333
Net exports, 1893	32,371,014

***

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alice sold at .35@.34. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,500 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 300 Breece at 33, 2,000 Cripple Creek at .04, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 100 Chrysolite at .12, 200 Fortuna at 10.50, 500 Mollie Gibson at .28, 300 Mexican at .25, and 100 Utah at .09.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 61⅝; Reading, ⅜, to 13¼; St. Paul, ⅛, to 96½, and Erie, ⅛, to to 17⅜. Declined—New York Central, 1¼, to 108⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 72¼; Illinois Central, ¾, to 108½; Atchison, ¼, to 15⅝, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 41⅜; British Consols closed at 112⅛ for money and 112 3-16 for the account.

India Council bills were allotted at 1s. 3 9-16d. In Paris rentes closed at 105f 2½c, a decline of 5c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 189.30, in Lisbon at 47½, and in Rome at 105.17.

TOBACCO TRUST ALERT.

Chicago tobacconists have combined, to raise the price of cigarettes. An organization has been formed which will embrace over 350 dealers in cigarettes, and it is expected the price will be raised from 5 to 15 cents. M. W. Diffley, Chairman of the organization, says the cigarette business has has become a burden to the dealer, and that united action was necessary to remedy the evil. He says druggists are sure to join the new movement to raise the price of cigarettes.—Chicago Chronicle.

GOLD IS BOUND TO COME.

Well-informed men in financial circles agree in the opinion that gold is certain to be extensively imported into the United States from the countries of Europe during the present season of prosperity.

Foreign unwillingness to part with gold can constitute no serious factor in a situation brought about by the realities of the law of supply and demand. One of the thoroughly informed men in New York's financial circles, Mr. James Seligman, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., is particularly positive in his views as to this coming gold movement. Mr. Seligman, asked yesterday to explain why there was hesitancy by Europe in investing in American stocks, replied:

"They hate to give up the gold. But they must give it to us. They have it; there's plenty of it in Europe, particularly in Paris, and they must part with it to us, however unwilling they may be to do so. The extraordinary demand about to come from foreign nations for the cereal products of the United States must bring about a repletion of our American coffers with the yellow metal of other lands.

"Imports of large quantities of gold are a certainty of the near future.

"Europe needs to be furnished with the harvest which our farmers reap this favorable year, and whether the foreigner is willing to send his gold to us becomes a matter of little account—in view of the absolute necessities of his situation.

"When Europeans become purchasers of our crops the exchange will follow as a matter of course.

"That foreign gold will be shipped to our shores, and in large volume, is not a matter of a speculative character—it is the mere culmination of a business transaction."

HOW TRAFFIC IS SWELLING.

The following comes from Indianapolis, a representative railroad centre:

***

Train records show that in the week ended Aug. 14 a total of 24,971 cars were received and forwarded, and that of this number 10,224 were loaded, which was 461 fewer than were handled at Indianapolis in the week ended Aug. 7. This decrease in the movement is wholly due to the inability of the roads to secure cars to carry the freights offered, several of the roads not being able to furnish the cars wanted for either through or local traffic. That business is at its maximum for August is evidenced by the fact that last week 3,118 more loaded cars were handled than in the corresponding week of 1896, and 3,700 more than in 1895, and, going back to 1894 there were 1,311 more loaded cars handled this year.

The shipments of wheat and oats are not up to the expectations of the freight men. Farmers, they say, are evidently holding their wheat with the expectations of getting higher prices.

In west-bound business of all classes there is a marked increase in tonnage of late. In addition to heavy shipments of groceries and dry goods there is a large tonnage of steel rails, railway supplies, and iron structural material, showing that there has been a general revival of business with the Eastern iron industries.

Orders of dry goods houses, hat and cap dealers, and milliners' goods, which had been held over in order that jobbers might better understand the business outlook, are now being shipped in immense quantities. Local business is nearing its good times volume, several of the roads have increased the number of their switching engines and crews, and at the city freight depots more men have been employed, or the old force is working overtime.

The increase in business is of such a general character that it would be impossible to particularize any branch as showing phenomenal improvement. The commission houses, packing houses, stock yards, and the various manufactories are all doing well. Below is given the car movement for last week and for the corresponding periods of 1896 and 1895:

Name of Road.	1897.	1896.	1895.
C., I. & L.	519	414	329
L., D. & W.	530	398	342
C., H. & D.—Ind'p'lis div.	767	646	875
L. E. & W.	433	493	564
Penn.—L., M. & I.	477	514	742
Penn.—Chicago div.	538	415	594
Penn.—Columbus div.	1,783	1,634	1,310
Vandalia	1,929	1,797	1,601
P. & E.—East div.	943	871	892
P. & E.—West div.	1,031	861	1,007
Big Four—Chicago div.	2,084	1,339	1,406
Big Four—Cincinnati div.	2,973	2,161	1,723
Big Four—St. Louis div.	1,730	1,764	1,831
Big Four—Cleveland div.	2,421	2,059	2,028
Total	19,224	15,603	16,142

COUNSEL TO CUSTOMERS.

Following are advices telegraphed to out-of-town correspondents by conspicuous Wall Street firms:

P. J. Goodhart—No wonder that prices refuse to go down with wheat above 90 cents and corn joining the procession, and large crops of both soon to be harvested. The prosperous farmer makes the railroads prosperous, and soon the manufacturer prospers, and still later the real estate beneath us increases in value. If Burlington sells at 100 it will be not from any speculative boom, but because conservative men realize that a road which is already earning at the rate of 6 per cent. is worth par.

Price-McCormick—Wall Street bears are still refusing to admit that there is good reason for the enthusiasm and confidence in the coming of good times as has lately been so much in evidence on the Stock Exchange. They persist in asserting that there has been no business improvement.

Stuart-Wortley—The market, though dull, has an excellent undertone. Seems to be general commission house buying.

J. S. Bache—Keene is a bull on the general market; he most favors the industrials and the Grangers. Foreigners will buy St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville.

H. L. Horton—The character of trading is such as to create belief that advance will be continued. There is nothing in sight to check it. The loan crowd show higher rates for stocks.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—London market shows advance, and present indications point to London being a buyer here. We will no doubt have a very active market again, and public sentiment continues so bullish generally that it is safe to predict ultimately higher market, and on declines by the traders stocks should be bought.

THIS YEAR AND LAST.

A straw suggesting somewhat the new life in the railroad world appears in a statement made yesterday by a director of the New York Air Brake Company, that during the first fourteen days of this month that corporation did more business, received more orders, turned out more work, than during the entire month of August last year.

DENVER AND GULF SAVINGS.

It developed in Wall Street yesterday that there is substantial reason for the improvement beginning to tell in the market value of the securities of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf system. It is not alone that the property has this year unprecedented traffic pressing upon it, but a Wall Street news agency makes the following announcement on official authority:

We understand that the recent advance in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf has been partly on plans contemplating reduction in the rate of interest on Colorado Central firsts from 7 per cent. to 4 per cent.. Of the Colorado Central bonds outstanding, practically all are held in trust. Union Pacific owns the bulk of the issue and has $1,746,000 in its 6 per cent. collateral trust, $1,169,000 in the 5 per cent. collateral trust, and $1,437,000 under the trust of 1891. It is, therefore, comparatively easy to deal with these bonds. As Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf has only one other considerable issue on bonds, the Colorado Central firsts necessarily play quite an important part in any plan for rehabilitation of the Denver and Gulf property.

UNION PACIFIC'S FORTUNE.

General Freight Agent Lane of the Union Pacific system, just returned to Omaha from an inspection trip through Nebraska, is enthusiastic over the crop situation. He says:

"We are going to have two crops of corn this year; the first we planted for in the Spring, and the second the one we planted in 1894, and which came up and flirted with us a few weeks and then disappeared. What we want to do now is to blow out the light and frighten ourselves with a frost.

"The fact of the matter is, however, that we have the biggest crops in Nebraska this year that ever happened, as the Yellow Kid would say. We're balanced all around this year, every product being a big crop. The wheat is selling rapidly, and this makes early money, and the result is a general relaxation in the State. And following the wheat, oats, barley, and rye, come the sugar beet and this enormous corn crop.

"Why, I know one man who bought an eighty-acre farm in the State last Fall, and he has paid for it with this year's crops; and another man out in the western part of this State bought a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm last Winter, and he will pay for it, with the exception of $100, with this year's crop. And there are many others. This shows you how the Nebraska farmer is fixed this year."

PRESIDENT OF LAKE SHORE.

Friends of the Lake Shore Company are to be felicitated upon the selection of S. R. Callaway as President of their company. He is able; he has had experience in every working department, and he is himself, above all else, a worker, well poised, intelligent, progressive. The lamented Caldwell has a worthy successor.

PROFITS IN SIGHT.

Official announcement was made yesterday of an advance of 1 cent per gallon in the product of the American Spirits Company. It is semi-officially stated that the company has now on hand an unusually large quantity of spirits made of corn bought much below present prices, and it is said that the current advance provides handsome profits.

COMMON SENSE POLICY.

Railroads making mysteries of their accounts are railroads which, even in Wall Street's most buoyant times, are bound to be under suspicion. Railroads permitting their security holders to know what they are doing are railroads adopting a common sense policy. Apropos of this the New York News Bureau yesterday said:

The publication of the net earnings of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company for July, the first month of its new fiscal year, is an innovation in the company's policy which is heartily commended in investment circles. The July net, while showing an increase of 44.67 per cent. over 1896, was not secured by any neglect in improvements and maintenance, for the operating expenses record a substantial increase. But the July statement also confirms the claims made by the officers of the company that now that the extensive betterments of the property, which have been under way for the last few years, are about completed, the company would be able to bring its rate of operating expenses down to a basis nearer to the lower rates prevailing on other roads in the Granger territory.

The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings last month was 70.65 per cent., against 76.77 per cent. in July, 1896. The material improvement in the earning power of Chicago Great Western is indicated by the following comparisons of net earnings in July for a series of years:

In July, 1897, $112,265; 1896, $77,597; 1895, $80,301; 1894, $21,756; 1893, $51,974; 1892, $82,808.

HOW BURLINGTON IS UNIQUE.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is unique this year in its participation in every business and crop revival, except cotton, which staple alone does not grow on its road. It has everything else, from beet sugar to lead and lumber, the largest cattle business of any road in the country, and the greatest hog business. It is by far the biggest corn carrier, and this year has something which it never had but once before in its history—a big wheat crop in Nebraska—estimated at from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels. It is participating in the mining booms of the Northwest, and has not probably this year a mile of road that is not a producer. From Illinois to the far West its lines lie through a veritable garden. Wall Street operators who studied the position of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy last Winter with a view to bear speculations in its shares are now the most enthusiastic believers in the strength of this company and in its future earnings. They are still buying it at above 97 per share, and declare that it will sell at 125 and earn 10 per cent. this fiscal year from July 1.—Chicago Journal.

THE KANSAS KLONDIKE.

"Behold, I have heard that there is corn in Egypt: Get you down thither and buy for us from thence."

So chants the Kansas City Star, which addeth:

"Doubtless there was not a greater yield in Egypt when Jacob ordered his sons to go forth from famine stricken Canaan and buy than there is in Kansas this year. Kansas is bountifully blest. A stream of golden wheat reaches from its fertile fields across the seas to starving India. From the ports of every land men may go down to the sea in ships and bring back bounteous store from Kansas. In this year of our Lord 1897 Kansas breaks bread with the world.

"More gold was reaped in Kansas this year than the Klondike will yield in years to come.

"The song of the harvest of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat began a fortnight ago, with here and there the click of a reaper. Then it swelled into the busy whirr of the thrasher. Louder still were the shriek and puff of the locomotive as the harvest was borne away. The mighty avalanche of grain pouring upon the marts of trade burst into a furious song like the sounds of the elements. And in the midst of all it dawned upon the lucky Western farmer that while Kansas was 'long' the world was 'short.' As the great harvest reached its climax the market crept up notch by notch, and Kansas was for once caught on a tidal wave of good fortune, which promised to wipe out mortgages, pay dividends, and scatter peace and plenty throughout all the land."

FACTS THAT TELL.

"Out of the great West will come evidences of prosperity. Chicago furnished such evidence to-day in saying that 100 men from Nebraska and Iowa were in Chicago to buy cattle to fatten with corn in hand, and prices for such cattle had risen to unprecedented rates.

"Mr. J. L. Colby has arrived in Boston from the West and Southwest, and brings glowing accounts of the crops and general situation. He is enthusiastic over the outlook, and thinks the East can hardly appreciate the position of things there. Testimony of this character could be multiplied almost indefinitely."

***

The foregoing is from The Boston Herald, which has been very reluctantly bullish.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

75 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 236.

2 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 302.

1,000 shares Ball Tire Company, $10 each.

18 shares Mount Morris Electric Light Company, $100 each, 23.

1,000 shares National Linseed Oil Company, $100 each, 20 to 20⅝.

50 Shares National Bank of North America, $70 each, 138.

12 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 292.

$1,000 Western Farm Mortgage Company of Lawrence, Kan., debenture bonds, Series 2, No. 48, subject to dividends or assessments, (hypothecated;) $4,100 Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company of Lawrence, Kan., debenture bond, Series 5, subject to dividends or assessments, (hypothecated;) $5,600 Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company of Lawrence, Kan., debenture bonds, Series 20, subject to dividends or assessments, (hypothecated;) $4,500 Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company of Lawrence, Kan., debenture bonds, Series 10, subject to dividends or assessments, (hypothecated;) $7,400 Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company of Lawrence, Kan., debenture bonds, Series 15, subject to dividends or assessments, (hypothecated,) and $6,650 Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company of Lawrence, Kan., debenture bonds, subject to dividends or assessments, viz.: $50 Series B, $900 Series 8, $2,800 Series 11, $900 Series 12, $800 Series 13, $1,100 Series 14, $300 Series 16, (hypothecated,) each $500.

$5,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad 4 per cent. Consolidated Bonds (Mercantile Trust Company certificates,) 32¼.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192	193
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6	7¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	77
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	180	200
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114	118
42d St., Man. & 8th Nicholas Av. 2d	60	65
Kings County Traction	46	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99½	100
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	24	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	180
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	*152	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	81½	82½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	83
Union Ferry stock	63½	65
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	84	86
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	260	263
Grand Rapids Gas stock	75	77
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	275
Madison (Wis.) stock	54	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	88	89
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	115	117
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104½	104¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	96	99
St. Paul Gas stock	48	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	125	132
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	137	142
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	28¼	29
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	85½	86
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	15	17
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose subscriptions	142	145
Glucose common, when issued	142½	145
Glucose preferred, when issued	83	84
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	23	28
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	76	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car	11	16
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	86
New York Air Brake Company	22	24¼
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. new	2	6
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	309	311
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter pf.	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	158
Worthington Pump Company pf.	89	92

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	21¾
Trow Directory pf.	34	39
Wool Exchange	108	110

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Mech. & Traders'	110
American Ex.	168	Mercantile	160
Broadway	290	Merchants'	142½
Central National	160	Merchants' Ex.	112
Chase National	400	Metropolis	440
Chatham	290	Mount Morris	110
Chemical	4000	Nassau	160
Citizens'	125	National Union	201
Commerce	204	New Amsterdam	200
Continental	130	New York	232
Corn Exchange	300	New York Ex.	80
East River	135	Ninth National	97
Fifth Avenue	3000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Pacific	180
Fourth National	172	Park	254
Gallatin National	310	People's	205
Garfield National	550	Phenix	100
German-American	110	Republic	155
Germania	300	Seaboard Nat.	170
Greenwich	160	Second National	420
Hanover	330	Seventh National	100
Hudson River	150	Shoe & Leather	92
Imp. & Traders'	320	State of N. Y.	110
Irving	140	Third National	200
Leather Mfrs.	160	Tradesmen's	102
Manhattan	215	U. S. National	180
Mechanics'	192	Western National	115

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$222,488,430
Gold reserve	141,869,808
Net silver	28,473,288
United States notes in the Treasury	28,688,292
Treasury notes of 1890	31,002,032
Total receipts this day	703,103
Total receipts this month	10,867,267
Total receipts this year	49,894,651
Total expenditures this day	1,928,000
Total expenditures this month	22,688,000
Total expenditures this year	72,768,542
Deposits in National banks	16,914,068
National banks notes received today for redemption	282,162
Government receipts from internal revenue	293,114
Customs	398,660
Miscellaneous	11,328

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 18.—Sentiment among local operators was again inclined to be bearish, but, with a few exceptions, it was not reflected in the prices of Philadelphia securities. Union Traction, Philadelphia Traction, and Choctaw preferred were a trifle lower, while Fairmount Park Transportation broke 2¼ points. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were dull and practically unchanged. New York bought the latter, as it did the Reading issues. Local commission houses purchased the Northern Pacifics. Marsden was up and down all day, with a ¾ range between 20¾ and 20, and closed at the lowest. Metropolitan Traction did not sell above 123½. Traders here claimed the news on the stock made public yesterday had been discounted. The market closed barely steady. Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul	94	98
Lehigh Valley	30⅞	31
Northern Pacific common	18	18⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	50	50⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
153	156	8	Adams Express	154	154	154	154	
18½	19	200	American Cotton Oil	19¼	19¼	19	19	− ⅛
69½	70¼	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	
115	116	204	American Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	
14	14⅝	1,113	American Spirits Mfg.	14¼	14¼	14	14⅛	
33½	34¼	5	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33	33	33	33	
140⅝	140⅝	30,094	Am. Sugar Refining	147⅝	149⅝	140⅝	140⅝	+ ⅝
115¾	117	570	Am. Sugar Refining pf	116¾	117	116¾	116¾	+ ⅝
92¼	92⅜	10,582	American Tobacco	91¼	92¼	90¾	92⅜	+ ⅝
112¼	114	4	Am. Tobacco pf	114	114	114	114	
36	37½	200	Ann Arbor pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1½
15⅝	15½	2,711	At., T. & S. F.	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
31½	31⅝	18,559	At., T. & S. F. pf	30⅞	31⅜	30⅜	31½	+ ¼
⅝	½	400	Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	
14½	15	1,017	Baltimore & Ohio	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½	− ⅛
6¼	6⅜	252	B. & O. Southw. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14¼	14⅜	500	Bay State Gas	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	
32	32¼	1,371	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	31⅝	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
3½	4	300	Brunswick Co	3½	3⅜	3½	3¾	− ⅛
54¾	55¼	400	Canada Southern	54	54¾	54	54¾	+ ⅛
12⅞	13¼	100	Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	6,325	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
		100	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	
96⅜	96¾	3,460	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	96¼	97¼	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛
47	50	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	48	48	48	48	+3
102½	102⅝	7,390	Chicago Gas	102	102⅜	101⅝	102⅜	+ ⅛
18½	18¾	21,670	Chicago Great Western	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	12¼	3,437	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	12	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	428	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
93¾	94	31,090	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	93½	94⅛	93⅜	93⅞	+ ⅛
143	143½	420	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	143	143	143	143	− ⅛
119½	119⅝	2,300	Chicago & Northw.	119⅞	120	119	119¼	+ ¼
85	85¼	8,606	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84⅝	85⅜	84½	85⅛	+ ⅛
32	32¼	270	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
20	20¼	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
5	5⅜	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
85	86¼	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	86	86	86	86	
186½	187	485	Consolidated Gas Co.	188	188	186½	186¾	−1½
118	118⅝	134	Delaware & Hudson.	118½	118½	118½	118⅝	+ ⅜
160	161	100	Del., Lack. & West.	160¼	160¾	160¼	160¾	−1¼
48¼	48¾	2,270	Denver & R. G. pf.	48	48¾	48	48	+ ⅛
12	12¾	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+1¼
33	35	500	Detroit Gas	33	33¾	33	33⅜	
124	125	140	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	123½	123¾	123¼	123¾	+ ⅛
17	17¼	1,260	Erie	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
41¼	41¾	350	Erie 1st pf.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	24¼	100	Erie 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	− ⅛
67	...	25	Erie Tel. & Tel.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
17⅜	11¾	300	Flint & P. M.	11½	11½	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
31	32½	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
36	36¼	2,000	General Electric	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
39	42¾	75	G. B. & W.	39	39	39	39	
94	95	359	H. B. Claflin Co.	94	94	94	94	+ ¾
105½	106	1,476	Illinois Central	106	106¾	105¾	106	−1
43	44	500	Illinois Steel Co.	42	43½	42	43	−1
10⅝	10⅞	100	Iowa Central	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10⅞	
34½	35	400	Iowa Central pf.	34½	35	34½	35	
39	39½	125	Laclede Gas	39½	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ½
17	18	10	Lake Erie & Western.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
71	72⅜	107	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
175	176½	100	Lake Shore	176	176	176	176	+ ½
43	47	200	Long Island	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	−1½
60	60¼	8,290	Louisville & Nashville.	59⅝	60¼	59⅝	60¼	+ ½
103¾	104	2,000	Manhattan Con.	104	104	102¾	103⅞	+ ¼
124	124¼	2,905	Metropolitan Traction	124	124⅜	123	124	+1
2	2¼	100	Mexican National ctfs.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
105	106¼	55	Michigan Central	105	106	104¾	105	
24¾	25	200	Minn. & St. Louis	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	− ¼
87	89	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ¼
55¼	56	200	Minn., & St. L. 2d pf.	56	56⅜	56	56⅜	+ ¼
15	15⅜	1,640	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15¼	15⅜	15	15¼	
35⅜	36	1,550	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36¼	36¼	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	31	18,165	Missouri Pacific	29⅞	31	29⅞	31	+1
30⅜	31¼	1,251	Mobile & Ohio	31¼	31¼	29¾	31	
167	170	110	Morris & Essex	170	170	170	170	+ ¼
35⅝	35¾	1,262	National Lead Co.	35⅝	35⅞	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
104	104¾	17	National Lead Co. pf.	105	105	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅜
21½	22	525	National Linseed Oil.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
88¼	89	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	−1¼
88¼	89	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas. pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116½	+ ⅜
94½	95	500	New Jersey Central	95	95¾	95	95	+1¼
106⅝	106¾	1,906	New York Central	106¾	106¾	106	106¼	− ¼
178	179½	6	N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	178	178	178	
38¼	39	225	N. Y., O. & W. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	−1½
16¾	17¼	1,920	N. Y. Sus. & West.	16¾	17	16⅞	17	
37	37½	550	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	
13	13¼	200	Norfolk & Western.	13	13¼	13	13¼	− ⅛
34	35	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	− ⅛
		550	North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
18	18¼	4,727	Northern Pacific	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
50	50⅛	12,562	Northern Pacific pf.	49⅝	50	49⅝	50	+ ⅛
16¾	17	1,000	Ontario & Western.	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
22⅜	22⅝	402	Oregon Short Line	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
33	33½	8,745	Pacific Mail	32⅞	33⅜	32¼	33⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅜	980	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	2,800	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
167	...	15	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	169½	169½	168¾	169½	
175	176	275	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	174½	174½	174	174	−1
3¾	4	2,050	Quicksilver	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
11	12¼	800	Quicksilver pf.	10¼	10½	10	10	−3
25⅝	25⅞	6,520	Reading	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	8,080	Reading 1st pf.	52½	53¼	52⅜	52⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅜	1,480	Reading 2d pf.	30¾	31½	30⅜	31¼	+ ⅛
6½	6⅝	1,100	St. J. & G. I.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	+ ⅛
45¼	46	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	45⅝	45	45	45	+ ⅛
14½	15¼	350	St. L. & G. I. 2d pf.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	2,850	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅝	7¾	7¾	7⅝	
54½	55	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	54¾	54⅝	54¾	54⅝	
20⅝	20⅞	1,055	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	1,290	St. Louis Southw.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	720	St. Louis Southw. pf.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅛
82½	84	240	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	83	83	83	83	+4½
67½	67¾	4,775	St. Paul & Omaha.	67¼	68¼	67⅜	67⅝	
19½	20	700	Southern Pacific	19⅜	19¾	19⅛	19¾	− ¼
10⅞	11	2,380	Southern Railway	10¼	11	10¼	11	− ¼
34½	34⅝	6,957	Southern Railway pf.	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	− ¼
7¼	7½	598	Standard R. & T.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
27½	28	5,405	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	28	28⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	13⅝	1,925	Texas Pacific	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
8	9	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	12¾	9,171	Union Pacific	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	710	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	5⅞	6	5¾	47	+ ⅛
46	48	15	United States Express	47¾	47¾	47	47	+ ⅛
9	9¼	1,200	United States Leather.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
66¾	67	210	U. S. Leather pf.	66½	67	66¼	67	−1
18¾	18¾	700	United States Rubber.	19	19	18½	18½	+ ⅛
68	68½	1,000	U. S. Rubber pf.	69	69	67¾	68¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	7⅝	650	Wabash	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
18¼	18½	1,250	Wabash pf.	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
109	112	44	Wells-Fargo Express.	111	111	109½	110	
91⅜	91⅞	6,637	Western Union Tel.	91¼	91⅞	91	91⅜	+ ⅛
85½	...	100	Western Gas	85½	85½	85½	85½	+4
2½	2⅝	555	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2½	2½	2½	2½	
10¼	11¼	50	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
4	4½	1,200	Wisconsin Central	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Sales.		334,175						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s		Kanawha & Mich 4s	
5,000	108	20,000	74
Am Soc Rts M Co 6s		Kings Co Elev 1st	
1,000	84½	1,000	55½
1,000	85	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
At, T & S F gen 4s		10,000	101
1,000	87⅛	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	
4,000	87⅝	1,000	101
1,000	87¼	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
18,000	87⅛	2,000	119½
19,000	87¼	Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st	
Adjustment 4s		1,000	99
45,000	56¾	Mich Cent Cons 7s	
16,000	56	1,000	116
15,000	56½	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
10,000	56¼	4,000	84
10,000	56⅜	2,000	83⅞
10,000	56¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
45,000	56⅜	30,000	94
10,000	56⅝	5,000	94¼
30,000	56⅜	1,000	94
68,000	56	Mo Pac 1st cons	
16,500	56	9,000s20F	92½
Atlantic & Pacific inc		5,000	92¼
10,000	1	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
Austin & N W 1st		27,000	75¼
12,000	85	10,000	75⅞
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		N Y Cent 1st coup	
5,000	94½	3,000	117⅞
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		N Y, N H & H 4s cons	
20,000	38½	deb certfs, small	
2,000	38	bonds	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		500	138
2,000	14	N Y, O & W con 5s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		1,000	109⅜
5,000	113½	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		5,000	76½
18,000	82⅛	North Pac 1st 6s	
7,000	82½	11,000	119
7,000	82¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
5,000	82⅜	20,000	58⅜
3,000	82½	10,000	58¼
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		500	58
10,000	105	500	58½
Chicago & Erie 1st		13,000	58⅜
7,000	111½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Chi G L & C Co 1st		3,000	91
5,000	103½	11,000	90⅞
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933		Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
4,000s20F	117¾	10,000	89
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 6s		Ohio Southern G M 4s	
1,000	96	1,000	13
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		1,000	12
1,000	105⅝	Oregon Imp Co con 6s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid	
2,000	105⅜	5,000	20¾
4,000	105⅜	5,000	20⅞
15,000	105¾	5,000	20⅞
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		6,000	20¾
2,000	103¾	2,000	20¼
Chi Term Trans, Trust Co certfs prop		Oregon R & N 1st	
1,000	43⅞	5,000	112½
5,000	44	Oregon Short Line 6s	
2,000	43⅞	25,000	118
11,000	44	1,000	118¼
2,000	44⅛	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
4,000	44¼	15,000	92⅛
5,000	44¼	Inc A 5s	
Den & Rio Grande 4s		15,000	61
1,000	89	1,000	60¾
Erie 4s prior bonds		15,000	60
15,000	92¼	Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
Ft W & D C 1st		4,000s3	101
12,000	67½	Peo & Eastern inc	
10,000	67¼	2,000	19⅜
3,000	67	10,000	19¼
Green Bay & W deb B		P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	
2,500	7½	3,000	111
2,000	7¼	Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
H & T Cent G M 4s		1,000	107½
5,000	75	2,000	108
Iowa Central 1st 5s		Pitts & West 1st 4s	
2,000	97½	1,000	75
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		Reading Co gen 4s	
6,000	91⅛	5,000	84¼
5,000	91¼	15,000	84⅜
5,000	91⅝	11,000	84½
8,000	91½	84,000	84⅝
7,000	91⅝	26,000	84¼
15,000	91⅜	10,000	84½
1,000	91⅞	Rens & Saratoga 1st	
20,000	91⅝	1,000	148¾
5,000	91½	Rio Grande West 1st	
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		5,000	70¾
		9,000	70¾
5,000	112⅜	6,000	70⅞
Total sales	$1,616,500		

St Jo & G I 2-3-4s		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
8,000	66	5,000	31
St L & Iron Mount 5s, stamped gtd		5,000	31⅛
1,000	84½	11,000	31¼
St L & S F 4s		10,000	31⅜
9,000	72	10,000	31¼
St L & S F gen 6s		24,000	31⅜
5,000	116	20,000	31⅜
St L & S F 2d, Class C		6,000	31⅜
2,000	115½	2,000	31½
San An & Ar Pass 4s		Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
3,000	62⅜	1,000	79½
10,000	62¾	1,000	79⅝
2,000	62⅝	1,000	79½
Scioto Val & N E 4s		Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
4,000	84	30,000	110¼
2,000	83⅞	Union Pac 1st, 1897	
Southern Ry 1st 5s		1,000	101
30,000	94	Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
5,000	94¼	5,000	110¼
1,000	94	10,000	110½
Standard R & T 6s		2,000	110½
10,000	68½	Union Pac 1st, 1898	
Tenn C I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st		5,000	102
10,000	86½	Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
Tex & N O cons 5s		10,000	110½
7,000	96	2,000	110½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		Union Pac 1st, 1899	
10,000	95¼	1,000	101⅞
2,000	95¼	Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
1,000	95½	3,000	111¼
3,000	95⅜	Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	95½	10,000	108¼
2,000	95⅛	5,000s20F	108⅜
Tex & Pac 2d inc		3,000	108½
5,000	31	7,000	109
5,000	31⅛	U P, D & G 1st	
11,000	31¼	10,000	45¼
10,000	31⅜	5,000	45¼
10,000	31¼	Virginia Mid G M	
24,000	31⅜	1,000	107½
20,000	31⅜	1,000	103
6,000	31⅜	Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	31½	1,000	106¾
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs		Wabash deb, Series B	
1,000	79½	29,000	27¾
1,000	79⅝	West Chi St con 5s	
1,000	79½	10,000	101⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups		5,000	101¾
30,000	110¼	West Shore gtd 4s	
Union Pac 1st, 1897		50,000	109
1,000	101	10,000	107
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		West Union col tr 5s	
5,000	110½	1,000	109
10,000	110½	2,000s3	109
2,000	110½	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
Union Pac 1st, 1898		10,000	37
5,000	102		
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups			
5,000	112½		
Oregon Short Line 6s			
25,000	118		
1,000	118¼		
Oregon S L 1st con 5s			
15,000	92⅛		
Inc A 5s			
15,000	61		
1,000	60¾		
15,000	60		
Pac of Mo 1st 4s			
4,000s3	101		
Peo & Eastern inc			
2,000	19⅜		
10,000	19¼		
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A			
3,000	111		
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st			
1,000	107½		
2,000	108		
Pitts & West 1st 4s			
1,000	75		
Reading Co gen 4s			
5,000	84¼		
15,000	84⅜		
11,000	84½		
84,000	84⅝		
26,000	84¼		
10,000	84½		
Rens & Saratoga 1st			
1,000	148¾		
Rio Grande West 1st			
5,000	70¾		
9,000	70¾		
6,000	70⅞		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97½	...	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	4	5	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	25	35
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112¼	C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	25	New Cent. C.	5⅛	8
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	Com. Cable	170	..	N. Y. C. & St. L.	15	15½
4s, r., 1925	124½	125¼	Consol. Coal	38	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	80
4s, c., 1925	124¾	125¼	Den. & R. G.	12⅜	13⅛	Norfolk Southern.	65	72
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113⅜	Dul., S. S. & A.	3¼	4	Ont. Mining	4½	6½
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	6½	Ore. R. & N.	28	29
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	115	117	Ore. R. & N. pf.	64	66
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¼	..	Erie 1st pf.	28	30	Penn. Coal	330	335
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	..	Erie 2d pf.	40	45	Peo. & Eastern	6	7
			Gt. Nor. pf.	129	132	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	59¾	59¾
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Ill. Cent. 1. l.	96	97	Rens. & Saratoga	182½	186
Alton & T. H.	59	60	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	Rio Grande W.	19	21
Am. Coal	122	128	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	Rio G. W. pf.	50	51
Am. T. & C.	90	94	Kan. & Mich.	8½	9¼	Rio G. W. pf.	50	..
Ann Arbor	13¼	15	Keokuk & D. M.	4	4½	R., W. & O.	118	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107	K. & D. M. pf.	16	18	St. P. & Duluth	..	20
Brooklyn Un. Gas.	118	120	Keokuk & West.	33	40	St. P. & Duluth pf.	..	125
Buff., R. & P.	..	22	Kingston & Pem.	1	4	St. P., M. & M.	122	125
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60	Laclede Gas pf.	90	95	St. P. & O. pf.	143	145
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..	Sil. bullion certfs.	54½	54½
Canadian Pacific	70¾	..	Mah. Coal R.	128	..	Sixth Avenue	190	194
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..	M. C. R. pf.	100	115	Standard Gas	130	131
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100½	Manhattan Beach.	4	8	Standard Gas pf.	141½	142
Consol. Ice	36	37¾	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	Third Avenue	152	156
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..	Mexican Central.	5	6	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	167	..	Minn. Iron.	55	58	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	2	N. C. & St. L.	70	85	West. Union Beef.	8¾	9¼
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5⅞	7	National Starch	6	7½	West. Chi. St.	111	112½
			Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	70			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
7,000 Am. Sug. Refs.	147¾	149⅜	147¾	149⅜
300 Am. Tobacco	91	92⅜	91	92⅛
610 Am. Sp. Mfg.	14½	14⅜	13⅞	14
500 A., T. & S. F.	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
850 A., T. & S. F. pf.	31	31⅞	30⅞	31⅜
10 A., C. & St. L.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
8,485 Chicago Gas	101¾	102¾	101⅝	102¼
3,630 C., R. I. & Pac.	84⅞	85¼	84⅜	85
10,890 C., B. & Q.	96⅜	97¼	95⅝	96⅞
13,040 C., M. & St. P.	93⅝	94⅛	93¼	94
130 C. St. P., M. & O.	67¾	68⅛	67¾	68⅛
480 Chi. Gt. West.	17⅜	18¼	17⅛	18⅛
90 Cent. of N. J.	95½	96¾	94¾	96¾
330 Chi. & N. W.	119⅝	119⅞	119¾	119⅞
70 Ches. & Ohio	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
120 Gen. Electric	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36
3,550 Louis. & Nash.	59⅝	60¼	59⅜	60¼
150 Manhattan	104¼	104¾	103¾	103¾
1,810 Missouri Pacific	30	31¼	29⅞	31
40 National Lead	33½	35⅜	33⅜	33⅜
40 N. Y. Central	105⅜	106¾	106¼	106¼
20 N. Y., O. & W.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
230 Northern Pac.	17½	17¾	17¼	17¼
1,040 North. Pac. pf.	49¾	50⅛	49¾	50⅛
140 Pacific Mail	32⅜	33¼	32⅝	33
4,540 Reading	25⅜	25¾	25¼	25⅜
60 Southern Ry	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10⅝
50 Southern pf.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
20 St. L. & S. F.	14	14	14	14
400 Tenn. C. & I.	28⅛	28⅝	27½	27½
140 Union Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12½
750 Western Union	91½	91⅞	91	91½
50 Wheel. & L. E.	2½	2½	2½	2½

$4.710

BONDS.

$5,000 A., T. & S.F. adj.	56	56	56	56
5,000 M., K. & T. 2d	62¾	63	62¾	62¾
5,000 Nassau El. 1st	100	100	100	100
2,000 North. Pac. 1st	119	119	119	119
18,000 Texas Pac. 2d	31¾	31⅞	31

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAPID TRANSIT'S STATEMENT.

Annual Report Issued to Stockholders in the Brooklyn Corporation.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the financiering organization of the Brooklyn Heights and the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, has been issued. The tabulated statements follow:

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$4,392,298	$4,272,392
Operating expenses	2,617,738	2,568,226
Net earnings	$1,774,559	$1,769,166
Income from other sources	238,298	282,599
Gross income	$2,012,858	$2,001,765
Taxes and fixed charges	1,900,365	2,044,875
Balance (surplus)	$112,492	$43,109
Balance (deficit)	.....	.....

BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY AND SUBURBAN.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$730,276.67	$684,946.12
Operating expenses	437,502.33	451,129.84
Net earnings	$292,774.34	$233,816.28
Income from other sources	9,382.46	18,017.49
Gross income	$302,156.80	$251,833.77
Taxes and fixed charges	357,272.97	345,561.38
Balance, deficit	$55,116.17	$93,727.61

The Rapid Transit Company owns the capital stock of the two operating companies, and has outstanding bonds of $5,511,000, leaving $1,489,000 yet in the treasury.

The Brooklyn Heights Company pays over $160,000 a year as its part of the interest on these bonds. In addition the Rapid Transit Company receives over $100,000 a year in interest upon securities held and funds invested, and is entitled to all surplus profits of the two companies.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

Project of the Milwaukee and Rock Island Railroads.

OMAHA, Aug. 18.—It is believed here that if negotiations now pending between the Milwaukee and Rock Island Roads succeed there soon will be a new road to the coast from Chicago.

It will include the Milwaukee from Chicago to Omaha, the Rock Island from Omaha to Colorado Springs, the Colorado Midland to Grand Junction, and the Rio Grande Western to Salt Lake City.

Officials of the roads recently went over the route, and they will meet next Saturday in Chicago to talk over the matter. It is thought they expect a special compact with the Central Pacific Road.

Freight Demands So Great that a Car Famine Is Threatened.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—A high official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company said to-day that business is showing a material increase, and that the company is taxed to its utmost to furnish the cars.

While there is not a car famine, there is a scarcity of cars, and those who have been practically in storage are being utilized. The greatest demand is for box cars and for coal cars. Most of the box cars are used for carrying grain. This business is eastbound, but the cars are being returned fully loaded with general merchandise.

The railroad officials say that to all appearances a general boom has set in and the companies are being taxed to move their new business.

The Reading Company also reports better business, not only in its freight, but in passengers as well. The company is doing an immense business in anthracite coal trade, as well as securing a large amount of grain, which is being loaded on vessels at Port Richmond. It is stated that rates are being better maintained and that there is no inclination on the part of the lines that are members of the Joint Traffic Association to cut rates.

HUDSON RIVER TO THE SOUND

Reorganization of a Trolley Road Having This Object in View.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The newly reorganized New York, Elmsford and White Plains trolley road, which is designed to connect Hudson River with Long Island Sound, having this as a centre, has taken a fresh start.

It was recently purchased by a syndicate of capitalists and they met to-day in the company's office here and elected the following Directors: Samuel T. Bullock of Philadelphia, V. A. Krepps of White Plains, Herbert F. Jennings, William D. McQuestion and Charles B. French of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dwight S. Mason, Charles V. B. Peck, Paul Armitage, and William J. McCormick of New York. These are all new men with the exception of Mr. Krepps, who was a member of the old company and the promotor and projector of most of the trolley roads in Westchester County.

The new company intends to finish the line at once to Tarrytown, which has long been hanging fire, and will also run the extension to Marmaroneck on the Sound.

FOR A NEW OCEAN LINE.

New London as a Terminus—New York and Boston Connections.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 18.—A story is circulated here, as emanating from a man who has large railway interests, to the effect that two new ocean steamers are to be built, one of which is to be named the Oceanic, which are to be forty feet longer than any ocean boats now afloat, and that they are to run from this city. The Consolidated Road, it is said, is to co-operate, and by running express trains from New York and Boston in four hours and a half, which connection, with the speed of the new steamer, will reduce the time required to cross the ocean very materially.

Franchise Tax in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 18.—The State Board of Valuation, now in session, admits that it will carry out its intentions to assess a franchise tax against all corporations organized in this State, whether owning property and operating here or not. This catches the Southern Pacific Railway Company for this and five years back, and means that the board will demand of it 52½ cents yearly on every $100 of a franchise valued up in the millions.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Samuel R. Callaway, President of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, was yesterday elected to the Presidency of the parent line, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. The vacancy was created by the death of Daniel W. Caldwell.

There is to be an electric railway system of twenty-five miles trackage at Kingston, Jamaica. It will be constructed by Henry Pearson, brother of the Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of this city. The cost is to be $500,000, and the capital will be furnished by a Canadian syndicate, with which H. M. Whitney, brother of William C. Whitney, is identified.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT.

Temporary Receivers—The Company Restrained from Business.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Judge Lathrop of the Supreme Judicial Court to-day appointed as temporary receivers of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association Alfred S. Woodworth, President of the Eagle National Bank of this city, and Arthur Lord of Plymouth. Bonds in the sum of $25,000 each will be required.

A temporary injunction has been issued, restraining the company from doing further business. The order is returnable Sept. 3.

Carroll D. Wright, Louis Windmüller, and John Henry Kolker, members of the Committee of the Board on Reinsurance appointed Aug. 10 by the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, have issued a circular recommending to their co-Directors and policy holders to effect the reinsurance on their lives on the terms agreed upon between the New York Life Insurance Company and the committee. This company was selected, they say, because it offers the most advantageous terms and most liberal policy, granting loan values, paid-up insurance, and extended insurance options at special rates to the United States members, at the same time offering to assume the risks in foreign lands.

The policy holders will have to undergo examination by the New York Life Insurance Company's physicians, however, as it was found impossible to induce any reliable insurance institution to assume the whole membership without medical examination.

There are 36,000 members of the Massachusetts Benefit carrying $65,000,000 of insurance.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Brokers and Transactions at Auction.

Paul Mayer has sold for Henry Rothschild for about $50,000 the five-story stone-front flat at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, 25 by 75.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to William E. Johnson the four-story brick dwelling 36 Vandewater Street, 17 by 55.

David Stewart has sold for the Ernst-Marx syndicate seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to E. J. Flaok, for $10,100, the three-story brick tenement 94 Cherry Street, (old number 103,) running north 39.2 by west 0.7 by north 40.6 by west 21.5 by south 11.5 by east 2.1 by south 15.4 by east 3.8 by south 33.9 by east 0.7 by south 39.5 by east 16.1, together with the adjoining four-story brick tenement 92 Cherry Street, (old number 101,) running east 16.1 by north 39.2 by west 0.9 by north 33.9 by west 3.8 by north 15.4 by west 2.1 by north 11.3 by west 10.9 by south 60.3 by east 0.5 by south 39.2.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to John Bottomley, for $32,353, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 413 St. Ann's Avenue, together with the four-story brick tenement 823 East One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Street, being at the northwest corner of the streets named, running west 125 by north 100 by east 28 by south 75 by east 97 by north 25.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Robert S. Rudd, for $17,725, the four-story brick dwelling 21 West Ninety-third Street, 20 by 100.8.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 34 West Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 410 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 23 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $34,756.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 153 West Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 393 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,788.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a one-story brick office, 20 by 20; New York and Harlem Railroad, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $400.

Home Street, north side, 103 feet east of Forest Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 60; Charles Hohl of 1,062 Forest Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $11,000.

Alterations.

No. 27 West Forty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. S. B. Frelinghuysen of Morristown, N. J., owner; O. Codman, Jr., of 281 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 573 and 575 Broadway, to a six-story brick store and lofts; William W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John Downing of 410 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $600.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Jacob Fuhrs of 286 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; George Lehrlan of 266 Penn Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 34 Murray Street, to a five-story brick business building; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; J. Waterhouse of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 448 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; William T. Young, premises, owner; Charles W. Watson of 431 Pleasant Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Spencer Place, west side, 299.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Margaret Waters, owner; J. G. Robinson of 2,000 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame tenement; James Michael, owner; A. B. Brown, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 18.

AVENUE B, s e corner of 14th St, 33x100; George B. Baisley and others to Anna W. Bischoffer $1,200

FRONT ST, n s, 42.9 ft e of Burling Slip, runs w 0.8x—; William J. Matheson & Co., Limited, to James N. Jarvie.. 88

GREAT JONES ST, 96, 20x100.5; Samuel W. Hess and wife to J. L. Newborg, one-half part 1

LIND AV, s e s, 283.7 ft s w of Union St, 20.9x102x26x103; Thomas Cowman and others to Mary A. Hessels 1

LIND AV, s e s, 257.10 ft s w of Union St, 25.9x155.9x25x149.0; George Hessels and others to Ellen Cowman 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 75th St, 27.2 x33; Katharine J. Edgar to George C. Comstock, ⅓ part 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 175 ft n of 164th St, 60x Irregular; Elizabeth Parrett to Henry L. Hunter 7,000

NEWELL AV, w s, 300 ft s of Elizabeth St, 100x267 Middle Road; Peter Lutter 2d to Walter B. Dixon to Frederick C. Dexter. 4,000

PARK AV, n e corner of 131st St, 199.10 to 1824 St, x 340, also 131st St, n s, adjoining above, 8—; William Allen, as receiver, to Frederick M. Shepard 125,000

RUSKIN ST, s s, Lots M and N, map of property of William N. Duncan, Williamsbridge; James S. Wood and wife to Octavia C. Happoldt 125

SHERMAN AV, s e s, 200 ft n e of Academy St, 50x100; Emma S. Potter to George Holz, 2d 2,000

7TH AV, e s, 25.3 ft n of 111th St, 75.8x 100; William E. Collender and wife to Thomas K. Moore 100

8TH AV, 30 and 32, e s, 81.7 ft s of 125th St, 39.9x Irregular; Anna E. Whitfield to Mary N. Townsend, 2-8 parts 2,000

10TH AV, e s, 67 ft n of 45th St, 23x75; William Landt and wife to George Schoenecker 1

13TH ST, 443 West, 25x103; Henry H. Stacey and wife to Fisher Grosman 14,000

13TH ST, 445 West, 25x103; James Dwyer to Henry B. Stacey 1

13TH ST, 443 West, 25x103; John Quirk and others to Henry B. Stacey 100

13TH ST, 445 West, 25x103; Mary Quirk, by guardian, to Henry B. Stacey 1,750

16TH ST, 221-225 West; Wilber McBride, referee, to Alfred Gutwillig ....

24TH ST, 50 ft e of 7th Av, 25.7x— x22.8x98.9; John Kirby to Winifred Condon 95,000

29TH ST, s e s, 150 ft s w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Paul McDonnell to Edward P. Southwell and another, one-third part.. 1

29TH ST, s e s, 150 ft s w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Edward P. Southwell and another to the Missionary Society of Our Lady of Mount Carmel 1

36TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, 159.4x 98.8x197.2x105.9 110,000

36TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Thomas Cowman and another to Ellen Cowman and another 1

45TH ST, 133, n s, 86 ft e of Lexington Av; 14x60; Solomon Hanford, referee, to Julia Wunderlich 12,000

65TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.5; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Robert F. Bennett 100

65TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.5; Lewis Z. Bach to Thomas J. McLaughlin, one-half part 1

67TH ST, 215 and 217 West; Jonas M. Libbey and others to the New York Model Dwellings Company 1

95TH ST, 205 West; Estelle W. Disch to Peter Donald 1

95TH ST, 203 West; Estelle W. Disch to Sarah W. Gilbert 1

107TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; John T. Farley and another, executors, to Samuel McMillan 10

116TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x Irregular; Emanuel Heilner and others to Harris Fordinsky 32,000

138TH ST, s s, 134 ft w of 8th Av, 17x 99.11; William H. Scott to Estella Seymour 1

143D ST, 597 East; Annie H. Ahrens to Rosetta Wylie, ½ part 3,500

156TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Melrose Av, 25x100; Mary C. Brady to Nickolaus Dorn 1

160TH ST, n s, 72.11 ft e of Union Av, 21.2x58.2x20x50.1; Thomas Farley and wife to Johanna Walsh and another.... 4,925

Recorded Leases.

BRAND, Charles, and others to William Dowling; 479 2d Av, 5 9-12 years..$1,200

DEUTSCH, Fanny, to Jacob Albert and another; 62 Pitt St, 9 9-12 years $1,500

McCLENAHAN, James, to James A. Lynch; 601 Amsterdam Av, store, &c., 5 years 3,000

ROTHSTEIN, Daniel, to Pasquale Cimmera; 141 Mott St, 2 11-12 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BASS, Nathan, and wife to George A. Stimpson; n s of 75th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 2,600

BASS, Nathan, and wife to George A. Stimpson, jr; s s of 75th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years $1,500

BASS, Nathan, and wife to Morris Goldstein; n s of 75th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 17,000

BENNETT, Robert F., and wife to Julius Goldman and another, executors of Julius L. Goldenberg; n s of 65th St, 50 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 2,500

COHN, Michael, and wife to Moses Cohn; 163 Chrystie St, 5 years 90,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 124th St, 3 years 5,000

ENGLISH, Emily W., to Jacob L. Phillips; s s of 83d St, 331 ft w of 8th Av, now Central Park West, 5 years 30,000

ETTINGER, Sarah, to William and Charles Ettlinger; n s of 9th St, 222.6 ft e of University Place, leasehold, 3 years. 5,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; s s of 116th St, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 14,000

FICKE, Hinrich, and wife to Sigmund Cohn; 317 West 145th St, 2 years 2,000

GROSMAN, Fisher, and wife to James B. Walker; 443 West 126th St, 5 years. 10,000

KIERNAN, Hugh, to Dollar Savings Bank; n s of 136th St, 196.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year 2,500

KIRBY, John, to Margaret Brophy; n s of 24th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 5 months... 3,700

KINNEY, Joseph A., to William T. Emmet, trustee, &c.; 235 East 36th St, 3 years 9,500

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., and wife to Judson S. Todd; s s of 145th St, 117 ft e of Convent Av, 1 year 15,000

MOORE, Thomas A., to William A. Callender; e s of 7th Av, 25.3 ft n of 111th St, 1 year 20,000

MONSKY, Morris, and wife to Solomon H. Kohn; 617 and 619 East 16th St, 5 years, (two mortgages) 39,000

MONSKY, Morris, and wife to Adelia A. Carpenter; s s of 17th St, 263 ft e of Avenue one, 3 years 19,000

MONSKY, Morris, and wife to Sarah H. Powell; s s of 17th St, 288 ft e of Ave B, 3 years 19,000

PANTLE, Eberhard, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; w s of 2d Av, 75.9 ft s of 95th St, 5 years 12,000

PANTLE, Eberhard, to Theresa Shappert; w s of 2d Av, 75.9 ft s of 95th St, 5 years 5,500

ROSENTHAL, Lena and Benjamin, to Annie S. Finck; 336 Cherry St, 2 years 3,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Antony Wallach; s s of Dickman St, 150 ft e of Sherman Place, 3 years 10,000

SCHROEDER, Charles H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Washington Av, 125 ft n of 156th St, 1 year.. 15,000

SCHOENECKER, George and Anna K., to William Landt; e s of 10th Av, 67 ft n of 45th St, 2 years 6,000

SCHILLER, Hermann, and Sam. Katte Kunold; 488 Amsterdam Av, 1 year 4,000

VAN HORN & ELLISON, (a corporation,) and others to Henry Hoeltjes, trustee; 675 5th Av, leasehold, secured by mtge 1,224

VAN DOLSEN, John, to Henry E. Coe and another, trustees, &c., of Richard L. Campbell; s s of 127th St, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 30,000

WALSH, Johanna and Robert, to Thomas Farley; n s of 169th St, 72.11 ft e of Union Av, installments 925

WESER, Joseph (Stickney); s s of 31st St, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years.. 22,000

WYLIE, Rosetta, to John Mechan, trustee for Annie Mechan; n s of 143d St, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALBERT, Jacob and David, to John Welz and others ..... Nom.

BRUSH, Walter F., to Simson Wolf..... Nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to John Bigelow and others, executors, &c., of Samuel J. Tilden $45,000

COHN, Sigmund, to Louisa H. Vosbrinck. 2,000

CRANE, Maria H., as guardian, &c., to Walter E. Bush ..... Nom.

GRUNAUER, Reuben, to Simon M. Roeder 4,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to George H. Fincke, (two assignments)..... Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to the State Bank ....

SPENCER, Joseph W., to Sarah J. Burby. 5,000

STIMPSON, George A., to Edith N. Wharton 17,000

STIMPSON, George A., to George V. N. Baldwin 1,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society 6,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles H. Lowerre 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles H. Lowerre 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William H. Jackson 1,080

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 77.6 ft n of 142d St, 23x 53.11x23.7x76.4; Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in City of New York against Guiditta Cavinato and others, amended action, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Evarts & Jackson.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x70.11; United States Trust Company of New York against John H. Colvin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

TIFFANY ST, w s, 172.11 ft n of 167th St, 20x 125; Ellen Anderson against Thomas L. Gillingham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

VESEY ST, 74, 76, and 78; Department of Buildings against John A. Dempsey, three actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

2D AV, s e corner of 40th St, 49.4x100; Anna F. Perrin against Anna M. McGregor and others, (quieting and partitions;) attorneys, Blandy, Moonor & Shipman.

9TH AV, n e corner of 15th St, 51.7x100; John A. C. Gray against Mary Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Zabriskie.

10TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 165th St, 27.8x101.3x 13x100; 10th Av, e s, 99.11 ft s of 161st St, 40.10x75x5, to King's Bridge Road, 161.5x60.11; 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th, or Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Julia M. Shields against Michael Howe, (for an accounting and dissolution of partnership;) attorney, F. Wenman.

58TH ST, 488 East; Duncan Smith against Mary J. Stewart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Dougherty.

65TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Philip H. Hover against Martha Hover, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. B. Bunnell.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 23 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; Martin Conroy against Charles M. Simmons and William Van Antwerp, owners; Domenico Laurla, contractor 28

BROADWAY, n e corner of 30th St, (Wallack's Theatre;) Carlo Robertiello against Theodore Moss, owner; G. Wallack, Jr., lessee, and Giovanni and Robertiello, sentencing and modify 45

INTERVALE AV, 1,116 to 1,120; Suitelink & Goldstein against August Johnson, owner; Otto Holemgreen, contractor.... 30

10TH AV, 380-384, s e corner of 52d St; Fickden & Sellers against Elizabeth Higgins, owner; Neil Golding, contractor.... 30

96TH ST, 222 to 228 East; James J. Handlebo against Silvester Hardy, Schlesinger. 10—Benjamin Gold. 11—Diego Di Magro.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—George Gartland. 2—John Moran, Patrick Connell, and John Meehan. 3—William Danks. 4—Morris Kohn and Morris Latzky. 5—Jacob Cohen. 6—Walter E. Finney and Edward Smith. 7—John A. Carr. 8—Harry Newman and Grace Shannon. 9—Ernest Noack and Sebastian Vogel. 10—John Russell. 11—Raffaele Taglianiti. 12—John H. Chesley. 13—James Cavate. 14—Alexander Riesz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.

Stevens vs. Humphryes—George C. Austin, Smith vs. Townsend—Bankson T. Morgan, Oxenfort vs. Ladies' Deborah Nursery—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Lewis vs. Seagrave—Lewis L. Delafield. Rosenbaum vs. Hansen—Selah B. Strong. Savings Bank of Utica vs. Weinstock—Lewis L. Delafield.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman J.

National Academy of Design vs. Ida L. Jenkins—John De C. Ireland.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.

Matter of National Blank Book Company—James W. Town.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business.

Escort for the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Acting Secretary Melklejohn has ordered Gen. Merritt to take the available military force at Niagara as an escort to President McKinley at the Buffalo Grand Army Encampment.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The general court-martial appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., by Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 137, is dissolved. A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point Aug. 21, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Captains—James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, and Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon. First Lieutenants—John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department; Samson L. Faison, First Infantry; John J. Pershing, Tenth Cavalry; George F. Landers, Fourth Artillery, and Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers. Second Lieutenants—Jay E. Hoffer, Third Artillery; Julian R. Lindsey, Ninth Cavalry; Walter C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry; William P. Pence, Fifth Artillery; Samuel Hof, Sixth Cavalry; Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, and Matthew C. Smith, Second Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, Twenty-second Infantry, will report Sept. 15 to Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Lieut. J. H. Bull is detached from the Pensacola Navy Yard, Aug. 30, and ordered to duty with the Newport at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 14.

Boatswain C. Miller is detached from the New York Navy Yard, ordered before a medical survey Sept. 20, and then to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander D. Kennedy is detached from the New York Sept. 10, and ordered home. He has leave for one month.

Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter is detached from the Naval Academy Sept. 9, and ordered to the New York, as executive officer, Sept. 10.

Pay Clerk A. Gaffney's appointment on the Cincinnati is revoked.

Pay Clerk R. L. Gressitt's appointment on the Vermont is revoked.

Pay Clerk G. A. White's appointment on the Detroit is revoked.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 77.6 ft n of 142d St, 23x 53.11x23.7x76.4; Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in City of New York against Guiditta Cavinato and others, amended action, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Evarts & Jackson.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x70.11; United States Trust Company of New York against John H. Colvin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

TIFFANY ST, w s, 172.11 ft n of 167th St, 20x 125; Ellen Anderson against Thomas L. Gillingham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

VESEY ST, 74, 76, and 78; Department of Buildings against John A. Dempsey, three actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

2D AV, s e corner of 40th St, 49.4x100; Anna F. Perrin against Anna M. McGregor and others, (quieting and partitions;) attorneys, Blandy, Moonor & Shipman.

9TH AV, n e corner of 15th St, 51.7x100; John A. C. Gray against Mary Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Zabriskie.

10TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 165th St, 27.8x101.3x 13x100; 10th Av, e s, 99.11 ft s of 161st St, 40.10x75x5, to King's Bridge Road, 161.5x60.11; 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th, or Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Julia M. Shields against Michael Howe, (for an accounting and dissolution of partnership;) attorney, F. Wenman.

58TH ST, 488 East; Duncan Smith against Mary J. Stewart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Dougherty.

65TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Philip H. Hover against Martha Hover, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. B. Bunnell.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 23 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; Martin Conroy against Charles M. Simmons and William Van Antwerp, owners; Domenico Laurla, contractor 28

BROADWAY, n e corner of 30th St, (Wallack's Theatre;) Carlo Robertiello against Theodore Moss, owner; G. Wallack, Jr., lessee, and Giovanni and Robertiello, sentencing and modify 45

INTERVALE AV, 1,116 to 1,120; Suitelink & Goldstein against August Johnson, owner; Otto Holemgreen, contractor.... 30

10TH AV, 380-384, s e corner of 52d St; Fickden & Sellers against Elizabeth Higgins, owner; Neil Golding, contractor.... 30

96TH ST, 222 to 228 East; James J. Handlebo against Silvester Hardy, Schlesinger. 10—Benjamin Gold. 11—Diego Di Magro.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—George Gartland. 2—John Moran, Patrick Connell, and John Meehan. 3—William Danks. 4—Morris Kohn and Morris Latzky. 5—Jacob Cohen. 6—Walter E. Finney and Edward Smith. 7—John A. Carr. 8—Harry Newman and Grace Shannon. 9—Ernest Noack and Sebastian Vogel. 10—John Russell. 11—Raffaele Taglianiti. 12—John H. Chesley. 13—James Cavate. 14—Alexander Riesz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Mortgages for Sale.

A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand.

$21,000,000. furnished to investors during the year 1896.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000

SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Apartment and Hotel LIFE COMBINED,

615 Fifth Avenue,

(BETWEEN 50TH AND 60TH STREETS.)

No other apartment house in New York offers this luxury. An independent fire-proof apartment arranged for housekeeping, or Buckingham cuisine at command. Connected by fire-proof private bridge with hotel, overlooking window superb views, revealing New York Harbor, Palisades on Hudson, Central Park, Long Island Sound, and a picturesque view of the city. Latest sanitary plumbing, heating, and ventilation. Reasonable rentals. For particulars apply on premises.

Bachelor apartment to let in the fireproof

American Safe Deposit Co. Building

5th Av., cor. 42d St.; very desirable suite of two outside rooms and bath. Rent reasonable; elevator service all night. Meals served in rooms if desired. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Hampshire, 46-50 West 9th St.

An extra large apartment, with light on all sides; central heat throughout; butler's pantry; rent, $1,300; elevator service all night. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

IN THE BERESFORD.—A high-class apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home; a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1st on personal application, or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET.
29 TO 33 EAST 19TH STREET,
near Broadway.

Lofts and offices in the new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly finished building.

Apply to
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23d St. 55 Liberty St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MICHAELS, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN MICHAELS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence and place of transacting business, No. 440 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of March, 1897. MATILDA H. MICHAELS, Executrix. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executrix, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. mh18-1aw6mTh

MOORE, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Moore, James Moore, Daniel Moore, Thomas Moore, Annie Moore, William Moore, and Mary Moore, or Mary White, send greeting:

Whereas, Ann Moore of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN MOORE, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GEO. F. O'SHAUNESSY, Attorney for Petitioner, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City. jy22-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MERK, CRESENZ—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CRESENZ MERK, also known as CRESINZ MERK, C. MERK, and Mrs. MARK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the city of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1897. WILLIAM MERK, Administrator. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Administrator, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh

MUNSON, NELLIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To Hannah Porter, Henry L. Porter, and William M. Hoes, Public Administrator in the City of New York, and Gilbert W. Minor, counselor at law, in behalf of HANNAH PORTER, an insane person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of September, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Susie Price Sterling and Ehrick K. Rossiter, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby c

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

3:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:07 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:16 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Oriental Hotel

Now Open.

T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

See Time Table Excursion Column.

Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

and Cottages. Now open.

40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R. NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL. NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT. A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR. LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

ELEVATION 1800 FEET.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

A perfect Summer and Autumn home. Opposite Bath House.

Open Until October 1st.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

(Located in Earlington Park.)

Complete in every particular. Moderate rates. Train leaves N. Y. 10 A. M.; arrives at 4:50 P. M. NO MOSQUITOES. NO FLIES.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union.

Special Terms per Week or Season.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

SHARON HOUSE,

Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.

D. P. SHARP, Prop.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.

PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

Rest, Recreation, Restoration to Health.

The Glen Springs

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y. A Sanatorium of the highest class. Ideal location. Perfect equipment. Mineral waters and baths unequalled. Hay fever unknown. Illustrated book free.

WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Mgr., Watkins Glen, N. Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE, Near Lake George.

Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.

F. BIRDSALL, Manager, Glen Lake, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE ALGONQUIN, NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE. HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Av., BOSTON.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM 5th Av. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y. FACING CENTRAL PARK. THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING PLATFORM AT Gansevoort Street, North River, Contract, No. 603; and for repairing the platform at Seventh Avenue, Harlem River, Contract No. 595, will be received by the Department of Docks, Pier "A," North River, until 11:30 o'clock A. M., August 27th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

ESTIMATES FOR FURNISHING COBBLE stones, Contract No. 599, will be received by the Department of Docks, Pier "A," North River, until 11 o'clock A. M., August 24th, 1897.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. State rooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.

Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 31, 10 AM | Main, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, Aug. 26, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, Au. 21, 10 AM | ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'erW'H, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 37 Broadway, N. Y. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

New York to Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM | F. Bismck, Sept. 16, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Aug. 21, 11:30 AM | Prussia, Aug. 28, 7 AM
First cabin, $75 up; second cabin, $40; steerage, $30.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22
PARIS.....Sept. 8 | PARIS.....Sept. 29

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM | Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon
Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon | Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

A Cool and Restful Trip.

TAKE STEAMER SAILING DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) TO NORFOLK. CHANGE THERE TO NORTHBOUND STEAMER LEAVING SAME DAY (INCLUDING SUNDAY), ARRIVE IN NEW YORK THE NEXT AFTERNOON.

700 MILES CONTINUOUS OCEAN TRIP

TOTAL COST, INCLUDING MEALS AND STATEROOM BERTH, $13.00.

For full particulars address OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 26, North River, New York.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD

Next Departure OCTOBER 21 from SAN FRANCISCO. A limited Party will visit JAPAN, CHINA, the MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, ENGLAND, etc. SIX MONTHS' TOUR.

Also Fall and Winter Tours to EGYPT AND PALESTINE. Programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE. LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Aug. 28, 10 AM

Rates of passage, First Class, $100 and upward. Excursions at reduced rates. Company's pier, foot of Morton St. Freight and passage office, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM | Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM
Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM | Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M

Extra Sailings.

Servia, Aug. 24, noon | Aurania, Sept. 7, noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 20
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
COMANCHE.....Friday, Aug. 27
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Aug. 30

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast S. & F. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York. Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets:

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:35, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:25, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 10:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, No. 411, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 960 Fulton Street; 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after July 22d, 1897,

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:35, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:23, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6.00, 6:35, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal. Week days, 7:35, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET, 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.

Week days, 7:35, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, WAVERLY, BINGHAMTON, DUNKIRK, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M.—(Café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor Car, New York to Richfield Springs.

1:00 P. M. SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 11 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.

CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS. All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago, 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, Daily — For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO NEW YORK CITY.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 100 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, Saratoga Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and

TORNADO ON LONG ISLAND

Freaks of a Storm in the Vicinity of Valley Stream—Not Wide in Range.

A HORSE AND COW IN THE AIR

Hotel Moved Fourteen Feet and Wrecked—Its Landlord Made Sea-sick—Storm Was in a Funnel-Shaped Cloud.

A full-grown tornado struck a half mile east of the village of Valley Stream, L. I., yesterday afternoon.

It started as a little thing about 3:25 o'clock, about 150 feet northeast of the steamboat dock at Seaside, Rockaway Beach. The wind began to suck the water into a waterspout. It traveled very slowly at first, but gained force and speed as it traveled.

It was oppressively hot all Tuesday night and yesterday morning along the Rockaway beaches and in Jamaica Bay. There were several squalls and showers during the morning and afternoon. The last was about half-past 2. After this passed it was for a short time intensely hot. Then there came a few puffs of air from the east, which were cool. The wind veered several times within a few minutes and the air became quite chilly.

People at the steamboat landing on the bay side of the beach saw the water just north of the dock begin to twist and turn. It was but a miniature whirlpool at first. It slowly traveled northeastward along the middle of the channel. The water was rising higher and higher as it moved.

It swept past the Beach Channel station, adjoining which is a fishing station. It continued up the bay as far as Bayswater, where it broke over the Bayswater sloop-bar.

The waterspout dragged into it a number of boats in its course, but all of them were small. The releasing of the water in the whirling pillar when it broke almost swamped some of the yachts tied up at the cove at the Bayswater Yacht Club anchorage.

The storm was about fifty feet in width. It struck a few yards southwest of a frame hotel and traveled about a quarter of a mile along the ground, and then rebounded into the air and went off in a northeastern direction. Of the few buildings which it struck in the path of its wind, but two suffered as the storm bounded into the air before it reached others which were on a direct line.

The hotel, which was wrecked, belonged to Herman Bohmen, who is at present in Germany. It was leased two months ago by Charles Noble, who lived in it with his wife and four children and his mother, Mrs. Mary Huntington. It faced the Hempstead Road and Franklin Avenue. Twenty feet east of the hotel stood the two-story frame residence of Herman Wichen, facing the Hempstead Road.

Looked Like a Flight of Birds.

The storm appeared in the southwest about 3:45 o'clock. It appeared in the distance to be a flight of birds, and then as it approached Valley Stream in a low, single black cloud it assumed a funnel shape. Except for the limited area from which the sun was excluded by the tornado cloud, the sun did not cease to show in the section during the continuance of the storm. The approach of the storm was witnessed by Valley Stream villagers, who saw it a long distance off, and with dread watched its rapid advance. The whirling motion of the cloud was distinctly visible, and at first it was feared the village would be struck. The storm's eastward inclination saved the village.

George W. Caldwell of Lynbrook saw it pass as he stood holding his horses on the Hempstead Road. He says the tornado roared like an express train. There was no lightning with the storm, and, except while the storm was central over a spot, there was no rain. The duration of the rain in the storm centre was not over a minute.

Were Dickering for a Horse.

There were but four persons in the hotel when the wind struck it. They were Mr. Noble, his mother, one of his children, and a man named Mott, with whom Mr. Noble was bargaining for the purchase of a horse. The men sat in the barroom, and were in the act of drawing up the papers for the transfer of the animal. Mrs. Hutchinson was in the kitchen, and the child was with her. The first they knew of the storm was when they heard the roar. Mr. Noble, who was talking business, stopped, and asked Mott what the noise was, but before Mott could reply the hotel was hit.

Mrs. Hutchinson was in the act of stooping to get something from the bottom of a pantry. The child was seated at a table across the room. The storm struck the building on its west front, along which ran a piazza for the whole length. The first caper of the wind was to tear the piazza loose and lift it into the air. It went straight up and over the roof of the hotel, and then dropped, a mass of wreckage, on the east side of the building.

Then the hotel was lifted from its brick foundation and blown fourteen feet from its old base. The whirling wind appears to have gotten under the building, for the ground floor is bulged up as though by a great pressure. The east end of the hotel was carried around, so that the present front of the hotel is at an acute angle from the cellar wall. Hardly a pane of glass was left in the building and every joist and beam is started from its fastenings and the building is ready to fall to pieces. It was a new structure. The wrenching the building received dislodged all of the plaster from the walls and buried the furniture which the hotel contained under heaps of lime and mortar.

Made Him Seasick.

Mr. Noble says that as he was in the act of rising from his chair the noise was heard. Everything became black, there was a terrible crash, and then it appeared as if he was at sea, for the floor under his feet was rising and falling. He was nauseated by the motion and the sickening feeling that he was being carried along with the building. Mott fell to the floor and lay there. When the building, with many creaks and groans from the straining timbers finally settled down both men rushed from the building.

In the meantime, Mrs. Hutchinson, who was in the pantry stooping, received two severe scalp wounds. Just above her head there was a heavy iron pot on a shelf. When the building swayed, and then slid from its foundation the iron pot rolled from its position and struck Mrs. Hutchinson. Two of the iron legs cut her scalp. The child was thrown from the chair on which it was sitting and fell on the floor.

As soon as Mr. Noble could get the plaster and dust from his eyes he ran to the kitchen, where he found his mother, and carried her to the house of Richard Abrams.

Flight of the Horse.

The horse for which Mott and Noble were bargaining stood in the wagonshed alongside of the hotel. The shed was picked up by the wind and carried fifty yards, and then wrecked. The horse and wagon were lifted into the air, and then dropped to the ground fifty feet from where they had been standing. The wagon was demolished, and the horse, although having no broken bones, appears to be injured internally. Mr. Noble had not yet paid for the animal or signed the papers, so Mott loses his horse and buggy.

There landed upside down against the side of the hotel during the storm a cherry tree of good size. Every bit of earth was washed from the roots by the twisting and rain the tree received in the cloud, and most of the leaves were stripped from the branches. A big apple tree south of the hotel was uprooted from the ground by the roots and laid a hundred yards from where it stood. The hole where it stood is bowl-shaped, and as neatly turned as though considerable labor had been spent upon it. The house of Herman Wichen, to the east of the hotel, was also wrecked. The wind first struck the lower portion with great force, but the upper floor was literally pulled from the tower part by the suction of the storm.

A cow pastured in a field across from the hotel was picked up by the wind and carried at least twenty feet.

Dr. Caldwell, who witnessed the storm at close quarters as it passed him, was driving toward the hotel. He had with him his two daughters, Emma and Elsie, and Grace Seymour and Harold Emmerich, the latter of New York. The boy is four years old, and the girls' ages run from seven to fourteen. The doctor says he was driving almost face into the storm when he heard it. The storm left the road before it reached him and passed through the fields and then arose. Fences and trees where it passed were leveled or carried away. Clyde Abrams's hotel was narrowly missed by the tornado. One portion of the big carriage shed was blown down.

FOR LONG ACRE'S IMPROVEMENT

The Establishment of Small Parks Urged by Property Owners and Associations.

Controller Fitch went back to the Adirondacks last night to finish his vacation. As soon as he and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen return to the city Mayor Strong will call a meeting of the Board of Street Improvement, and a resolution will be presented for the establishment of small parks on Long Acre. The Mayor will offer the resolution and will advocate the improvement. Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works will object on the grounds of his preference for asphalt and the amount of money that has already been expended in "improving" by asphalt the stretch between Forty-third and Forty-seventh Streets on Broadway, and the matter will go to a vote.

The resolution will then be presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the necessary funds will be appropriated. A majority of the board is already pledged to that course.

The property owners and residents of the section, the Small Parks Committee, and the Tree Planting Association have already communicated with the Mayor, and are now engaged in preparing a petition to back up their individual voices. The Truck Drivers' Association and Gen. Collis are the only ones who have as yet raised their voices in opposition.

Theodore W. Morris of the Executive Committee of the Tree Planting Association said yesterday in an interview:

"The awakening public interest in the adornment of the streets and avenues of the city is gratifying to all who have any measure of civic pride, and particularly to the members of the Tree Planting Association—an organization, the purposes of which are singularly free from any selfish or mercenary bias. The co-operation of THE NEW YORK TIMES and other great newspapers of the metropolis with the work of this association is a guarantee of its success, and already notable progress has been made toward the desired end.

"A stroll along the Boulevard from Seventy-second Street northward will prove a convincing object lesson to the most sceptical, and a demonstration of the feasibility of natural decoration in the way of greenwood and shrubbery in suggestive and refreshing contrast with the monotonous uniformity of asphalt and curbstones.

"The application of the same general treatment to the triangles on Broadway and Seventh Avenue, known as Long Acre, is not only entirely practicable, but the opportunity offered should not be neglected. The cost cannot possibly be a matter for serious consideration, and the advantage of the proposed improvement would silence all cavil even if the expenditure might seem to be uncalled for. Where public protest might be in a measure justified in the purchase of private property for conversion into small parks, surely no one would be warranted in objecting to the employment of the unused portions of wide thoroughfares and irregular roadways and street junctions for garden spots for the refreshment of the toiling multitudes of this imperial city."

PIANO MAKERS JOIN HANDS.

National Association Formed for Harmony and Protection—Bright Outlook for the Coming Season.

Representative piano manufacturers from nine States met yesterday at Manhattan Beach on the invitation of the American Piano Manufacturers' Association of this city, and the National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America was fully organized with about eighty members. A constitution was framed and by-laws were adopted, and all necessary steps were taken to make the association an active and useful trade organization.

Henry F. Miller of Boston was elected President, A. H. Fischer of this city First Vice President, Handel Pond of Boston Second Vice President, George P. Blunt of Chicago Treasurer, and Robert Kammerer of New York Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of N. Stetson, Chairman; Lewis P. Bach and Robert A. Widenmann of this city, Theodore B. Brown of Worcester, Mass., George F. Blake of Boston, and Charles M. Stieff of Baltimore.

The initiation fee was fixed at $25 and the annual dues are the same. The next annual meeting will be held in Boston the second Wednesday in June, 1898. After adjournment of the business session a banquet was held in the hotel banquet room, which was decorated.

President Miller said the object of the association is protection and mutual benefit. Both Mr. Miller and Vice President Pond spoke of the bright prospect for the piano trade in the season just opening. There are 188 pianoforte manufacturing firms in the eastern half of the United States, and the new association begins existence with nearly one-half of them as members.

BULLETS FOUND AT WOODSIDE.

Discovery of Important Evidence in Cottage Where Guldensuppe Was Killed.

Important facts were discovered yesterday in the Guldensuppe murder case by District Attorney Olcott, his assistants Rosalsky and Mitchell, and District Attorney Youngs of Queens County. This party, in company with County Detective Dennis Sullivan and a carpenter, visited the cottage in Woodside where it is alleged the murder was committed, and made a search for the bullets which Thorn is said, in an alleged confession to his friend Getha, to have fired at Guldensuppe.

In the baseboard of the hall bedroom on the second floor was a small aperture which looked as if it might be a knothole or even a nail hole.

The visitors thought otherwise, had the baseboard and part of the partition removed, and found a bullet. The search was then directed to the bathroom. In Thorne's alleged confession it is claimed that he said Guldensuppe died hard, and when he was in the bathroom Thorne tried to shoot, but the hammer of his revolver snapped without discharging the ball. Three or four seconds later the revolver went off. No trace of this bullet was found until the bath tub was removed, when a small hole was discovered in the molding of the baseboard, behind the tub. When the board was taken away a second bullet was picked out of the wood. Both of the bullets were thirty-two calibre.

Before going to Woodside the lawyers discussed the question of jurisdiction in the case, and decided that it rested in Queens County. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell said this decision was probably final, and only a few details remained to be settled.

MR. HUSSEY FINDS FRIENDS.

Relatives Claim the Octogenarian Who Was Found with $33,000 in His Clothes.

In Centre Street Court yesterday Thomas Hussey, the rich octogenarian from Montgomery, Ala., who was found on Tuesday in front of the American Exchange National Bank, having apparently no knowledge of his whereabouts, with $33,000 in money and securities on his person, was claimed by his friends. Several persons who knew him had visited him in his cell.

Mrs. Harriet Mitchell of 8 Vine Street, Brooklyn, a grandniece of Mr. Hussey, appeared in court and said he has been in the habit of visiting her about this time every year. She has moved from her former home, in Doughty Street, Brooklyn, and thinks he forgot her new address and became confused. Mr. Hussey recognized her, and at his own request was allowed to go with her after she had proved her relationship and identity to the satisfaction of Magistrate Cornell.

Mr. Hussey is said by those who know him to be an eccentric man, living in an old and dilapidated house in the fashionable part of Montgomery. The negroes and children believe his place to be haunted. His wealth is estimated at from $100,000 to $300,000. He is a shoemaker. He said he was no fool, even if he was eighty-six years old. The police are astonished that he was not robbed. Col. Sprague of the Union Dime Savings Bank says Mr. Hussey had a large sum on deposit there in 1893, and was the only one of 60,000 depositors who foresaw the panic of that year and gave sixty days' notice, in June, so that he could draw out his money in August.

Blackwell's Island Improvements.

The Commissioners of Charities yesterday decided to advertise for plans for eight new pavilions in connection with the Infants' Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and a new kitchen and a building for sterilizing milk for the same institution. The improvements will cost $125,000, and will be begun immediately.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL

Many Buyers Attracted to First of Series to be Held at the Exchange.

THE RESULT SATISFACTORY

Representative Dealers Present from Many Cities and States—Nearly 260 Obtain Seats on the Exchange.

The first auction sale of wools at the Wool Exchange, West Broadway and Beach Street yesterday, and which is said to be the first bona fide public auction sale of wool ever made in this country, attracted to New York most of the prominent wool dealers, brokers, and commission merchants of this part of the country and many of the best-known woolen manufacturers, and was attended by a large number of New Yorkers who, in one way or another, are interested in wool. Sellers of wool from various parts of the country, from States as remote as Montana and Texas, came to see how the sales of their products were conducted.

Mayor Strong, Postmaster Van Cott, Senator Platt, Henry A. Page, E. D. Page, Charles R. Flint, Edward E. Poor, George Coppell, and Clement A. Griscom, Jr., were among those present. The Mayor only remained a few minutes.

The sales were made on the Exchange floor, from which the samples had been removed to an upper floor. The samples were examined during the morning, by prospective buyers, many of whom were accompanied by ladies. John C. Wilmerding of the auction firm of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell conducted the sale, which began shortly after 2 o'clock. Allan Macnaughtan, President of the Wool Exchange, made a short address of welcome.

The first lot offered was one of ten bales of Australian crossbred, and the first bid was 22 cents. The first sale was made at 25½ cents. Seven other lots of the same kind of wool were quickly sold at prices ranging from 24 cents to 25¾ cents. Three lots of fine Spring Texas (original) went for 11½ cents, one lot of Arizona (original) for 9¾ cents, and three lots of the same for 10 cents; one lot medium Texas for 11 cents, one lot medium Spring Texas for 11 cents, and four lots of fine medium Texas for 8½ cents. Several other lots of Texas brought 9½ and 11 cents.

Then, there were offered several lots of Cape wools, which sold as follows: Stain scoured, 24 and 31 cents; fine, quarter scoured 29, quarter scoured 32, scoured 45 and 46; fine medium scoured, 45 and 37; black scoured 25, and medium scoured, 34 cents. A lot of low shearing scoured sold for 10¾ cents; one lot of a super, pulled, brought 36, and a lot of scoured A, pulled, went at 40. The latter, including two lots of scoured lambs', pulled, at 35, were sold for account of Aaron Levy.

For account of Swift & Co., Chicago, were sold six lots, ranging from South American, pulled, at 22 cents to fine medium scoured, pulled, 37. One bale of French scoured black brought 30½ cents; ten bales of Entre Rios fine brought 14; nine bales of South American medium crossbred, long stable, went at 40, and two lots of the same at 37, while twenty bales of South American crossbred scoured sold for 45. Of twenty-four lots of South American wools offered for account of W. R. Grace & Co., one lot of twenty-three bales South American medium (original) were sold at 13 cents. The rest were withdrawn.

Sales of American wools were as follows: Kentucky, ⅜ combing, 22c; Kentucky, Medium combing, 22c; Kentucky, ¾ combing, 21½c; Kentucky, ¼ combing, 21¾c; Kentucky, braid combing, 18½c; Indiana, medium combing, 21c; Indiana, ⅜ combing, 21½ and 19c; Indiana, fine combing, 11½c; Texas, fine and fine medium, 10c; fine Montana, 11¼ and 11c; No. 1 Montana, 16c; medium Montana, 16½c; fine Utah, 14c; medium Utah, 17½c; black Utah, 12½c; bucks, Utah, 8½c; tags, Utah, 7.

Some other prices realized were: ¼ combing, New York State, unwashed, 20c, and ⅜ combing, New York State, unwashed, 18½c; ⅜ clothing, New York State, unwashed, 17¾c; white Bagdad, 23½c; black Bagdad, 19¼c; gray Bagdad, 19¼c; and fine scoured, 43c.

The figures which have been given are not all those of the sale, but they will serve to indicate its character. Something like 3,500,000 pounds were offered in the lots catalogued. The exact volume of the sales was not known at the Wool Exchange yesterday, as many of the lots were withdrawn. Just before the first sale was brought to a close, A. W. Lightbourn, Secretary of the Exchange, announced that at the sale on September 8, the lots offered would be larger. "Some of the prices here to-day," he said, "have been low and that will encourage buyers. Some of the prices have been high and that will encourage future consignors. So we all ought to be happy." After the sale he declared it was satisfactory and encouraging. The heaviest buyers were New York and Philadelphia men. Boston was well represented, but the Boston dealers did not make spirited bidders. Seats in the Exchange were assigned to nearly two hundred and sixty applicants before the sale was begun.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD DAMAGES.

The City Denies Liability to Property Owners.

The Corporation Counsel yesterday received from Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works the papers served upon that department in the suit of property owners on upper King's Bridge Road, Washington Heights, to compel the immediate filling in of the excavations on the road made by the Third Avenue Railroad Company before its franchise was vacated by the Supreme Court.

The suit will be defended by the Corporation Counsel, who claims that the Third Avenue company has a large force at work repairing the damage, and that a clause in its contract exempts the city from liability.

COUDERT WILL CONTEST.

No Prospects of Settlement—Undue Influence Charged.

There are no prospects of a settlement of the differences between Mrs. Marie M. Coudert, widow of Charles Coudert, and her seven children, relative to the two wills left by Mr. Coudert.

John Townshend, counsel for Mrs. Coudert, said yesterday: "Aside from what has been published concerning the grounds upon which the contest of the second will is made, there is little to say. The matter, as it stands, is simply this: Mrs. Coudert cannot account for the making of the second will in any other way except that during the last few months of his life Mr. Coudert was physically and mentally weak, and subject to influences from any one who happened to be near him.

"She merely insists upon her rights, and hopes to get them. As for the statement in the second will that provision had been made for her prior to the execution of the will, it seems to me that the sentence was inserted merely as an excuse for cutting her off without a penny. No provision had been made for her in any way."

Daniel J. Holden of Coudert Brothers, who are attorneys for the children of the testator, refused to discuss the subject.

Petition to Widen Rector Street.

Controller Fitch has received a petition to have Rector Street made twenty-five feet wider from Trinity Place to the Hudson River. The petitioners are New York men who have Summer places on the Jersey coast, and they say the street which they use in reaching the steamers for their homes is overcrowded. Among them are Isidor Straus, John Harsen Rhoades, Frederick A. Douglass, W. E. Connor, Hugh J. Grant, E. A. Walton, W. M. Whitney, and William A. Street.

Chinaman Ordered to Go Home.

Under a decision announced yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields, Chu Ah Quan, a Chinaman, who was arrested on July 30 at the Grand Central Station on the charge of being illegally in this country, must return home. Chu claimed to be the son of a Chinese merchant now living here and to have been born in San Francisco, but the Commissioner decides that the evidence does not sustain the claim. An appeal will be taken by habeas corpus proceedings.

NEW IMPETUS TO TRADE

Headquarters of Merchants' Association Crowded with Buyers and More Coming.

SOUTH OPEN TO THIS MARKET

President King Brings Good News from Virginia—An Interview with the Southeastern Passenger Association—Territory to be Won for New York.

The Merchants' Association received a new impetus yesterday. A large crowd of visitors reached the city and filled the headquarters, after overflowing all the down town hotels; a big batch of non-resident membership received a large and important increase. In addition to this, President King brought good news from the South.

In speaking of his Southern trip, Mr. King said: "I have just returned from Fortress Monroe, where I had an interesting meeting with representatives of the Southeastern Passenger Association. I stated the case for the association and for New York as fully and as strongly as I could. A great many questions were asked me as to what I thought would be the effect of a reduction of rates to trade centres, and I said emphatically that every trade centre should be recognized in the United States, and that all should be put upon the same footing. In the past there has been a great deal of discrimination against trade centres, and New York has become tired of being discriminated against.

"These Southeastern roads, however, have on sale one-fare round-trip tickets to the gateways of the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations, good for fifteen days. I asked them to make the time thirty days, and my application was taken under consideration. We shall be advised of the result in a day or two.

"The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Company will place on sale tickets over their roads to New York at reduced fare on the certificate plan adopted by the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations, from Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive, and Sept. 10 to 14, inclusive, the tickets being good for thirty days from date of sale, and the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will also place on sale tickets between those points from all points touched by their road direct to New York, they making connection with the trunk lines at Hagerstown, Md., and Washington. These dates are the dates on which the trunk line excursions will be run. This much has been accomplished.

"The Seaboard Air Line will do anything that is reasonable for New York in the way of selling tickets in connection with the old Dominion Steamship Company at Portsmouth. These two lines are allied friends of the merchants of New York, and we now have two more in the two roads above mentioned."

Mr. King left last night for Boston, where he will meet N. E. Weeks, Chairman of the New England Passenger Association, to try to procure reduced rates to this city from the New England States Sept. 1 to 4 and 10 to 14.

The following became resident members of the Merchants' Association yesterday: The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Southern Pacific Railway Company, Blair & Co., Redmond, Kerr & Co., Barnes Brothers, Maxwell & Scoville, Henry Clews & Co., the Tidewater Oil Company, the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Hartley & Graham, the Hotel Bristol, Hulbert Brothers & Co., Mica Reefing Company, Atlas Cement Company, National Folding Box and Paper Company, Morris Brothers, Charles A. Brown & Co., Emil Schweinburg, Heimann & Lichten, Chelsea Jute Mills, Merchants' Refrigerating Company, Noyes, Bausher & Gerrish, Frank W. Palmer, Gude Brothers, James Butler, George G. Brown & Co., George W. Martin, and Thomas G. Patterson.

SUGDEN TAKEN TO COURT.

Valet Who Robbed the House of R. T. Wilson Held for Examination.

Detectives from the Central Office yesterday went to 327 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, and searched the room lately occupied by Albert V. Sugden, who was arrested Tuesday for the theft of $130 in cash and jewelry valued at about $2,000 from 511 Fifth Avenue, the residence of R. T. Wilson, on June 23. They found a large number of small articles that may or may not have been stolen, including a picture frame, 2 by 4 inches, set with diamonds and pearls; a string of pearls, a case of razors, a silver matchbox, an ivory hand glass, marked "C. V. G."; two silver-backed hair brushes, a silver shaving set case, marked "A. S."; two silver strainers, half a dozen silver tablespoons, nine scarfpins, a diamond collar button, and two ruby collar buttons.

Sugden did not attempt to deny that he was guilty of the theft for which he was arrested. He told Acting Inspector O'Brien that he took the things to secure himself against the loss of the amount he declares is due to him from Mr. Wilson, and for which he is now suing in the Supreme Court. The Acting Inspector said yesterday he believed Sugden was telling the truth. When the jewelry was recovered it was nearly packed in cotton, placed in the care of a New Jersey safe-deposit company, and with it was this letter, written on a strip of paper about three inches wide:

"Dear Alice: Please do not open package by any means, as contents are not mine. Put it in a safe deposit vault. Lovingly,

"A. V. SUGDEN."

Accompanied by his counsel, De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Wilson went to Police Headquarters yesterday and identified Sugden as his former valet. He looked carelessly at the letter addressed to "Alice," and then said he did not believe the hand that wrote it had written the letters reflecting on Miss Wilson. Acting Inspector O'Brien said later that Mr. Wilson spoke as if he knew the writer of the letters complained of, but did not care to make public his name.

Mr. Wilson said he would be in the Police Court to-day to prosecute. He did not see the things found in Sugden's room, but will see to-day if he can identify any of them.

Sugden was taken to the Centre Street Police Court and remanded to Police Headquarters until to-day, when he will be arraigned again for examination. He was represented by R. P. Noah and consented readily to the remand. He denied absolutely to Acting Inspector O'Brien that he had anything to do with writing the anonymous letters, and appeared to think he was justified in taking the jewelry and money to "protect" his claim, as he called it, for the services he had rendered.

Sugden is an Englishman. He said "Alice," to whom he purposed sending the jewelry as soon as he could find some one to trust with it, is a friend in England. He intended holding the jewels until he obtained what he believes is his due from Mr. Wilson.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

Only Routine Business Transacted in the Absence of Mr. Andrews.

There was a very quiet meeting of the Police Board yesterday. Commissioner Andrews is still confined to his house, and in his absence nothing but routine business was brought up. Col. Smith as Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported that the Harlem Sub-Station at East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street for the use of the river police was ready for occupancy, and Chief Conlin was directed to make the necessary detail of policemen for service there.

Col. Smith said he had received a bill from Capt. Schultz of the police boat Patrol for about $400, the cost of dredging the river for the head of Guldensuppe, the bath rubber, for whose murder Martin Thorn and Mrs. Nack are under indictment, and he wanted to know who had authorized the expenditure before he approved it.

President Moss characterized the dredging as "a wild piece of work," and said he presumed Acting Inspector O'Brien had ordered the work done. Commissioner Parker said he presumed Chief Conlin had instructed the Acting Inspector to have the dredging done and the bill should be paid. Mr. Moss was not satisfied and sent to ask the Chief about it. The Chief returned an answer that he had authorized the work and then the bill was audited.

Chief Conlin yesterday appointed Acting Roundsman Scheussler of the Bicycle Squad a full Roundsman. Scheussler has been honorably mentioned for gallantry three times, and was seriously injured a few weeks ago while stopping a runaway team.

Stern BroS

direct attention to their large assortments and Exclusive Styles

Ladies' Shirt Waists

of Silks, Linen and Cotton Fabrics

West 23d St.

REFORMING CONEY ISLAND

Energetic Action of District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn Causes Dismay Among Showmen.

FIVE "FAKE" SHOWS CLOSED

Seven Fortune Tellers Arrested and Muscle Dancers Made to Take a Pledge to Stop — Concert Halls Are in Fear.

Coney Island had another "cleaning up" day yesterday, and the skies wept in sympathy so that the water stood in pools about the place. To stand in the sloppy Bowery and shut one's eyes to the stream of bedraggled humanity the island sounded as madly merry as in the old days. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," "All Coons Look Alike to Me," and "She May Have Seen Better Days," sung in as many concert saloons standing side by side, mingled their harmonies with the howls of the frankfurter and "photograph" vendors, and the din was as deafening as ever.

But there was a lost chord, and a note of the old noise is missing. The sensuous tune that accompanied the "couchee-couchee" is no longer heard, and the barkers who lured guileless visitors within their red-curtained doors by promises of the "most sensational show on the island," &c., mope in dejection.

"We've got the whole island scared," was the announcement of Police Captain Collins last evening, and he was right, or nearly so. District Attorney Foster L. Backus has caused the scare, and it is widespread.

So the order has gone out that the "fake shows," for which Coney has won its reputation, must go. The island is preparing for the change. But it is only in the scrubbing and scouring stage, and hasn't begun to put on airs of respectability yet.

The District Attorney and three of his assistants were down at Coney for business Tuesday night. The result was that five places of amusement were closed and their licenses were revoked yesterday. These were the "Parisian Revellers," on the Bowery; the "Maiden's Dream," on Steeplechase Walk; "The Illusion," and a Museum of Anatomy, at the old Iron Pier, and the "Moulin Rouge." The proprietors were not arrested. A score or so of smaller places where the unwary were deluded into spending a nickel or a dime were also warned.

Seven fortune tellers or palmists were also arrested for violating the Criminal Code, and were held in $300 bail for examination to-day. The prisoners called themselves Mme. Zenda, Mlle. Nina, Ahmeta, Annie Gould, Blanche Euldich, Marie Kent, and Mary Habeba. As a result of these arrests not a fortune teller was to be found practicing palmistry in Capt. Collins's district yesterday.

District Attorney Backus again spent most of yesterday at the Island. He says that the work is only begun; he recognizes it is a great task he has undertaken and he is doing it piece by piece. There were four cases to come up before Justice Nostrand of muscle dancers arrested last week. They were manager George Jabour, Fatima his wife, and La Belle Salika (Grace Williams) of the Turkish theatre and Ika Johanson of the "Maiden's Dream." Jabour and his wife pleaded guilty and were allowed to go on a suspended sentence. The cases of the other two were postponed till Sept. 2.

Before agreeing to suspend sentence Jabour and Fatima were obliged to promise not only that there should be no more of the muscle-dancing in the theatre, but that no women should dance there, and that an announcement to this effect should be publicly posted outside of the entrance. Jabour then asked if he could present "living pictures."

"No," said Mr. Backus. "If you attempt to put on living pictures or allow any women to dance I will close your place without a moment's notice."

The next move in the crusade is to drive out disorderly resorts. A dozen or more of the proprietors have been indicted, but Mr. Backus wants quicker effects than can be obtained from court trials. He has called on the property owners, and after proper representations were made to them, it has been agreed that they shall apply to the county court for dispossess notices, and the objectionable tenants will be thrown out.

"The only way to change the character of the West End," he said, "is to have the landlords get rid of the present tenants and rent the property in future only for legitimate purposes. The dispossess papers will be prepared without expense to the property owners. I have told them that it is known they have personal knowledge of the character of these places, and if they refuse to act I will have them indicted as owners."

In the collection of evidence, besides a large staff of regular detectives, two special women detectives have been employed.

The matter of enforcing excise laws against violators will be taken up in its turn. Mr. Backus will work on this independently of the State Excise Department, for whose Kings County representative he has nothing but contempt. He is inclined to take a lenient view of shortcomings of the police, owing to the amount of general and routine work required of them. He knows of some places that sell liquor Sundays without license, but is inclined to think that the statement published that there are "hotels" on the island selling without licenses is an exaggeration.

It is intimated that concert halls giving exhibitions with fronts open to the public walks may receive attention soon, so that women and children may not have offensive sights forced upon them. Already on some of the stages the girls are wearing skirts six inches longer, but other places the "living pictures" are still given in full view of the passing throng.

A SCULPTOR'S PREDICAMENT.

Mr. Couper Returns After Long Absence and Has Unpleasant Experience with Dingley Tariff.

William Couper, the American sculptor, who since 1874 has resided in Florence, his wife, who is a daughter of the sculptor Thomas Ball, and their three sons, were passengers on the steamship Fulda, which arrived yesterday. Mr. Ball returned to New York last month, and is staying at the Everett House. Mr. Couper said that he had long looked forward to the time when he could return to the United States and bring up his children as Americans.

The Dingley tariff stepped in to deprive Mr. Couper's homecoming of unalloyed joy. The family had 12 trunks, 5 handbags, 2 violins, steamer chairs, and parcels. Nearly everything was of foreign manufacture, as the family had so long resided in Florence. Had Mr. Couper become an Italian citizen he would have had no trouble, but Americans—"residents of the United States"—the law says, must pay for all things of foreign manufacture exceeding $100 in value.

Mr. Couper has been eminently successful in his art, but he is not a rich man, he says. The customs officials, when they had completed their examination of the articles he had brought with him, said that the duty would be $222.20.

Mr. Couper protested. Deputy Collector Miller said that he was sorry, but the duty would have to be paid and the protest made afterward, or pending decision by the Collector they could be sent to a bonded warehouse. The articles, however, were required for use. Mr. Couper finally said: "I have not the money."

Police Commissioner William Utz of Hoboken, who was a listener, stepped forward and offered to advance the required money. This opened a way out of the dilemma and Mr. Couper accepted the Commissioner's offer. He will appear to-day before the Collector at the Custom House.

The tide is turning toward outing suits, away from knickerbockers.

Are you swimming with the tide?

A swim never cost so little.

White striped serge, white Bedford cord; coats $3, trousers $2, vests $1—were double and more.

At Warren St. only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.—After the completion of a contract entered into in Brooklyn by William J. Logan and another, with Marshall T. Davidson, respecting the construction and delivery of a number of boilers and the performance of other work, a dispute arose respecting the sum due to Logan & Co., and the question as to the amount of indebtedness was by consent of the parties submitted to an arbitrator. The debtor subsequently sent to the creditor a check for the amount of the award, accompanied by a written statement that it was "in full settlement of account to date." Logan & Co. kept the check, and then sued and recovered judgment upon a verdict for a further sum claimed to be due from Davidson. The Second Appellate Division has reversed the judgment and granted a new trial, holding that the payment by Davidson of the amount of the award must be considered as made upon the condition of its acceptance in satisfaction of the debt, and the acceptance and acknowledgment in writing of the check by the creditor constituted an accord and satisfaction and cancellation of the claim, which was not affected by the fact that the letter of acknowledgment stated that the check had been placed to the debtor's "credit on account"; and that the creditor stated therein that he had further claim against the debtor and "must decline to accept the payment as final."

***

BURDEN OF PROOF AS TO VALUE OF STOCK AND BONDS.—A judgment recovered by William W. Weighley in an action brought against Sylvester H. Kneeland to recover, among other things, one-twentieth interest in the stock and bonds of the reorganized Texas Trunk Railroad Company of Texas, was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, because of the trial court's refusal to charge as requested by defendant in reference to proving the value of these securities. The action was based upon an instrument of Dec. 5, 1885. The court held, by Justice Hatch, that although, as the agreement contained in that instrument to deliver the one-twentieth part of the stocks and bonds was absolute, parol evidence could not be given to vary it, yet the defendant was not estopped from showing that at the time of its delivery there was an oral agreement entered into by which the parties became jointly interested in the venture, as such an agreement would not necessarily be inconsistent with the terms of the written instrument. While, in the absence of all proof upon the subject, stock and bonds will be presumed to be of the value appearing upon their faces, the court held that this presumption is not conclusive, but is merely evidence, whose value depends largely upon the character of the proof; consequently, where the jury might find that the value of the property of the corporation was less than the face value of the stock and bonds, and, therefore, that the stock and bonds were not worth their face value, the existence of this presumption did not operate to shift the burden of showing the value of the stock and bonds from the plaintiff, upon whom the burden rested primarily. The trial court, therefore, erred, it was held, in refusing to charge that the "burden of proof was upon the plaintiff to show what the value of the bonds and stock was in or about February, 1890."

***

FALSE STATEMENTS IN APPLICATION FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—A judgment secured by George Blass, in his suit against the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., upon a policy of fire insurance, has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. The main defenses of the company were that the assured had failed to comply with some of the provisions of the policy and had made false statements in his application. The Appellate tribunal held, by Justice Follett, that where the insured, as here, correctly stated to the insurance agent the name and the amount of incumbrance on his real estate and the facts in reference to its occupation, and the agent returned to his home, and of his own motion wrote out an application for the insured, which was neither signed nor seen by the latter, sent it to the insurer, and it subsequently appeared that the application contained false statements as to the amount of the incumbrances, and as to a continuous occupation of the premises, the insured was not bound by the statements contained in the application. It was further held that when, as in this case, the insured had informed the agent that the premises to be insured were only occupied for a portion of the year, the insurance company was estopped from claiming a forfeiture on the ground that the agent had failed to attach to the policy, as required by it, a written waiver of a condition in it that it should be void if the premises remained vacant for ten days, although the policy contained a provision that no agent should have power to waive or be deemed to have waived any provision or condition thereof, unless such waiver be indorsed thereon.

***

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT.—Articles of copartnership between Joseph Wild and John Cartledge provided that the survivor might purchase the interest of the one dying at a valuation to be determined in a manner stated in the articles, provided he elected to do so within three months from the date of the debt, and that he might make payment therefor by delivering to the personal representatives of the deceased partner his individual obligations in the form of bonds or commercial paper without further security for the payment of the purchase price in half-yearly installments. After the death of Wild, last September, the surviving partner ascertained the interest of the deceased partner in the assets of the firm to be $448,281.52, and offered a bond for that amount. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment, dismissing the complaint of Robert B. Hull and others, as executors of Wild, in their suit against Cartledge, after refusing his offer, holding, by Justice Bradley, that while the surviving member of a copartnership has ample power to sell the copartnership property, he has no power to sell it to himself unless there exists an agreement to that effect between him and his deceased partner at the time of the decease of the latter; that it was not consistent with the purpose of the parties, as expressed in the copartnership article, that the personal representatives of the deceased partner should have a lien upon the copartnership property as security for the payment of the purchase price by the surviving partner; that the transfer by the surviving partner, immediately after declaring to the executors of the de